

ARMAMENTARIUM FOR BASIC ORAL SURGERY

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ORAL SURGERY

BY

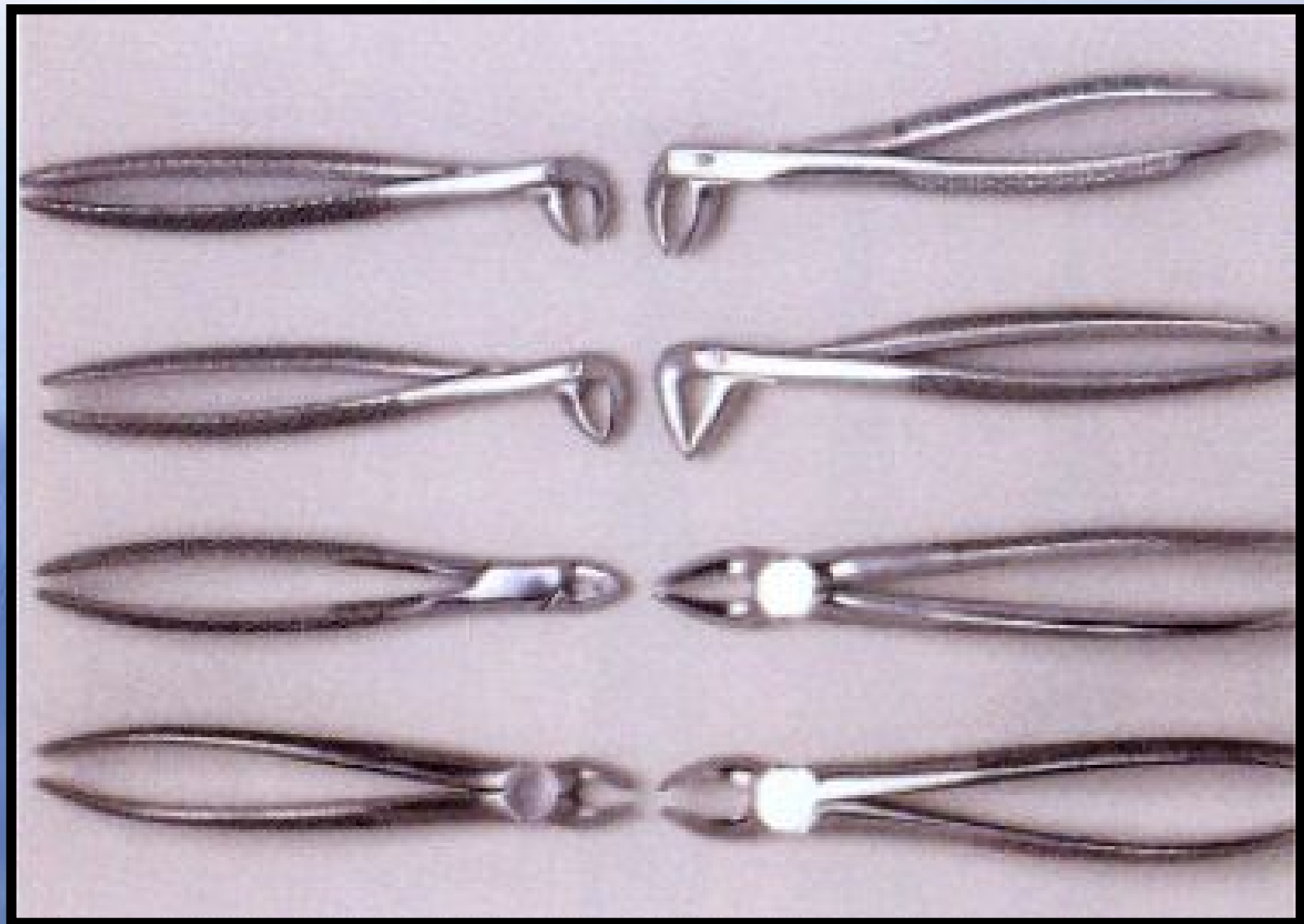
A.AZIZ BAIOMY A.ALLAH

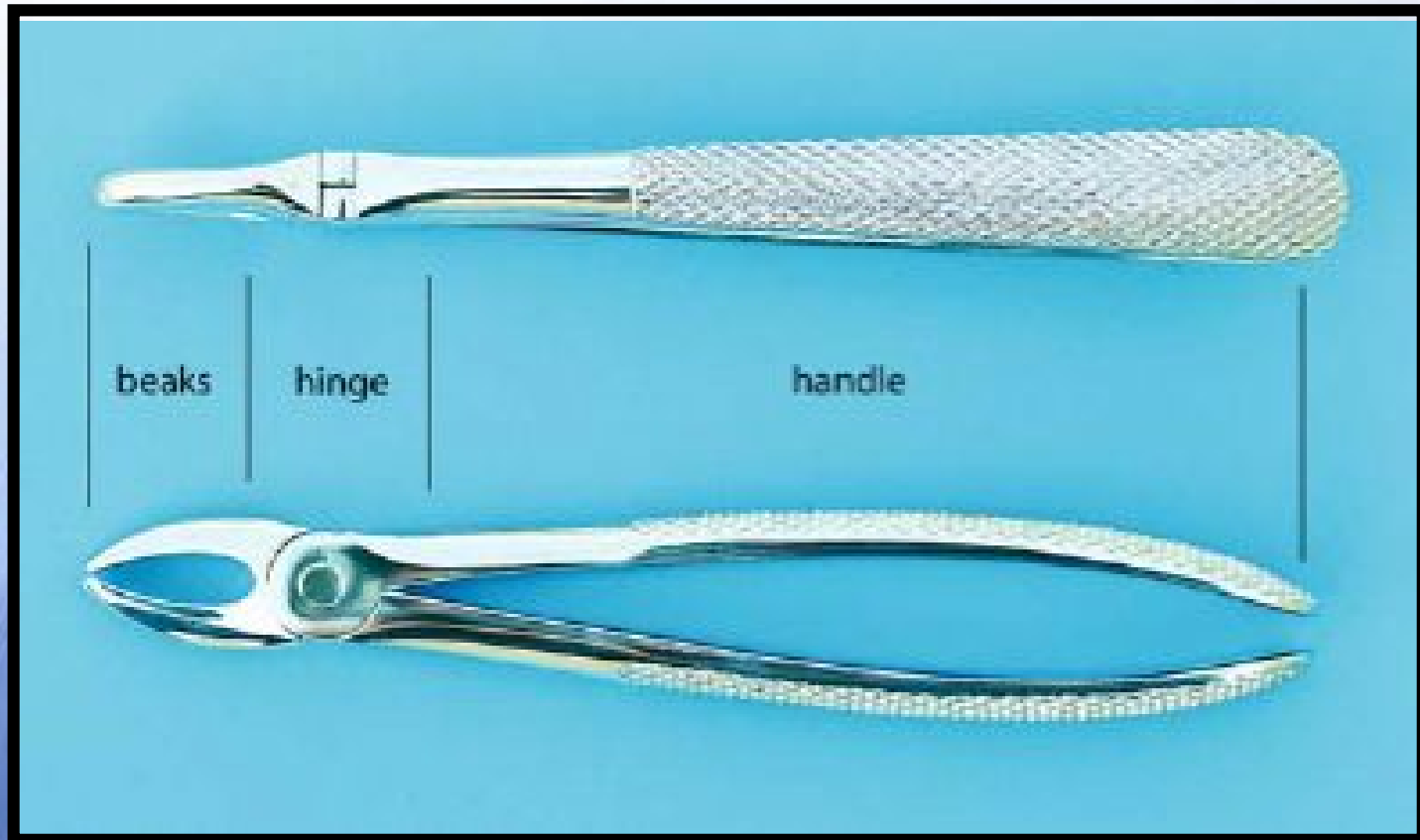




SIMPLE EXTRACTION

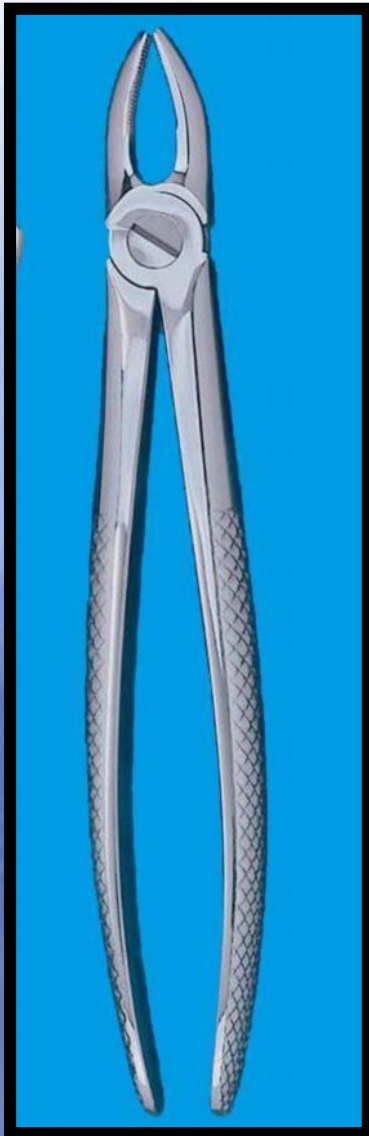
Extraction Forceps



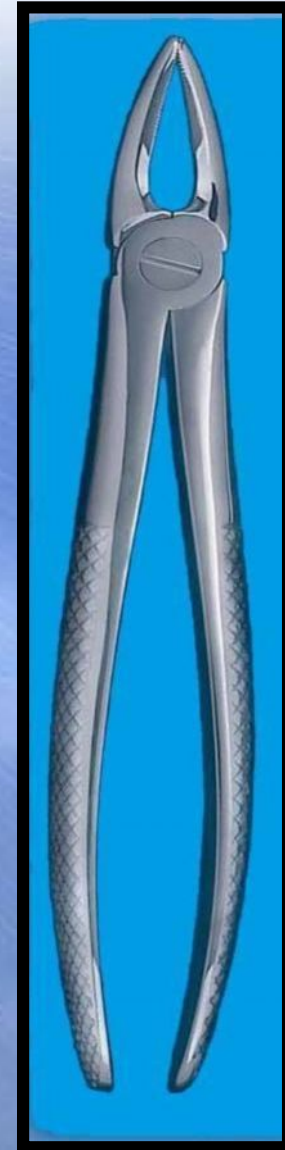


Basic components of extraction forceps

Maxillary Extraction Forceps



Maxillary anterior forceps

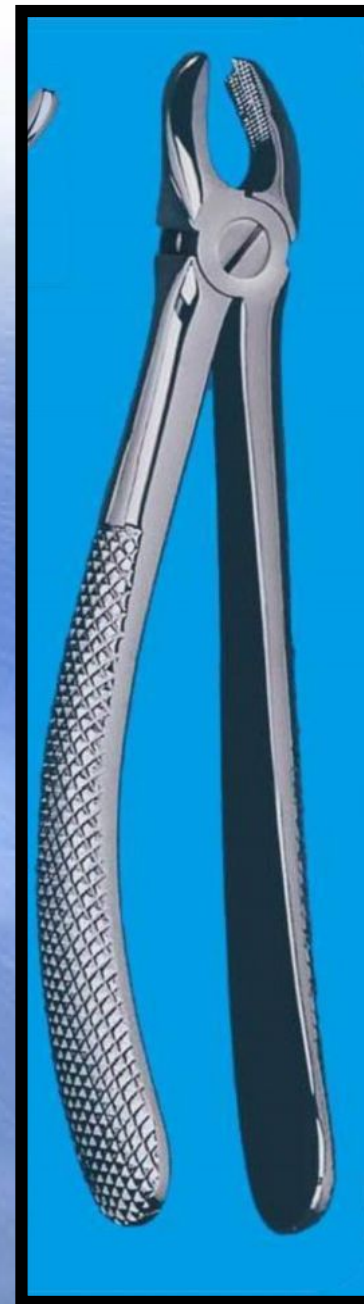
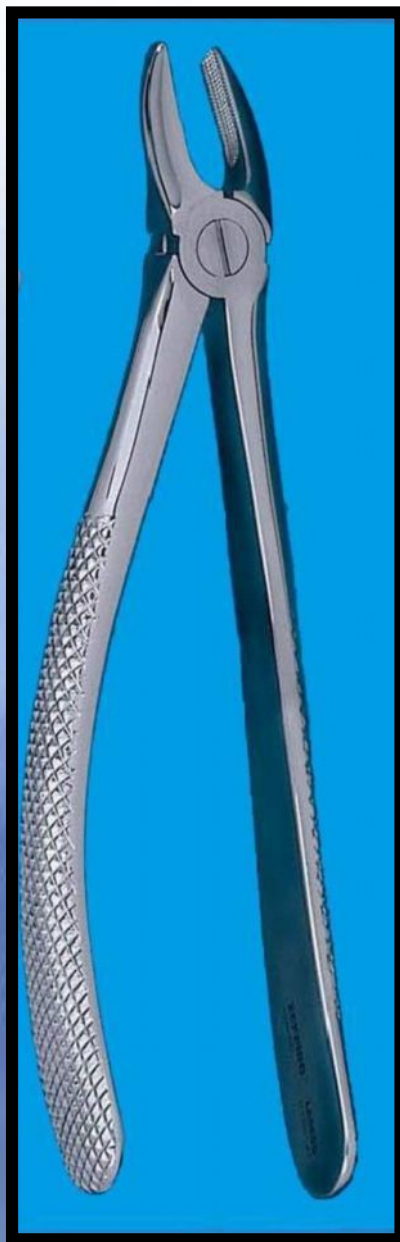


elaziz

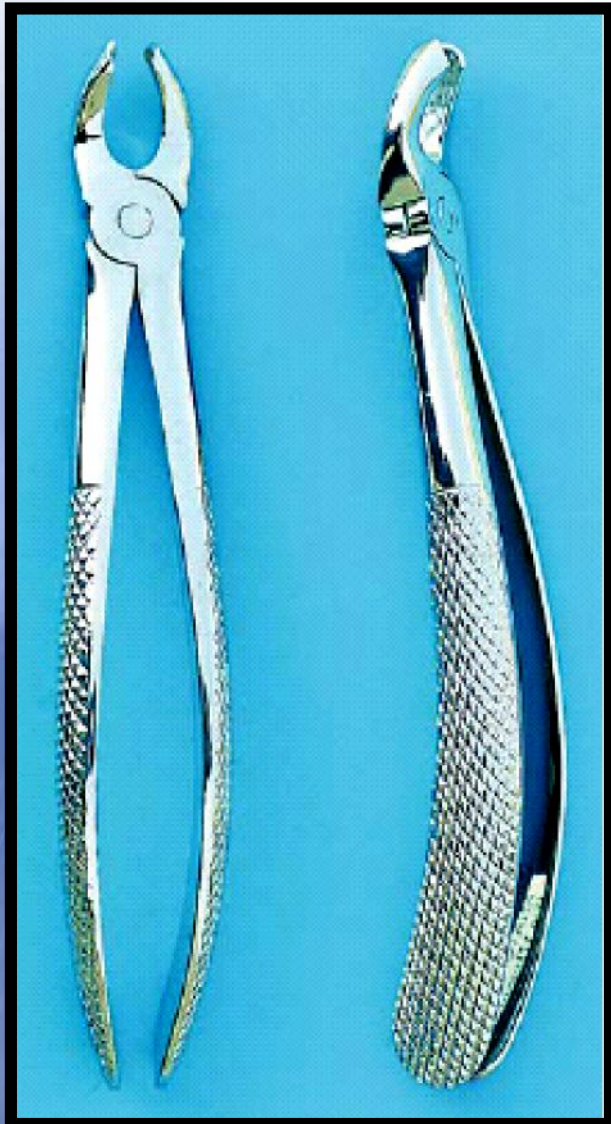
Upper Premolar Forceps



Upper Molar Forceps



Maxillary right molar forceps,

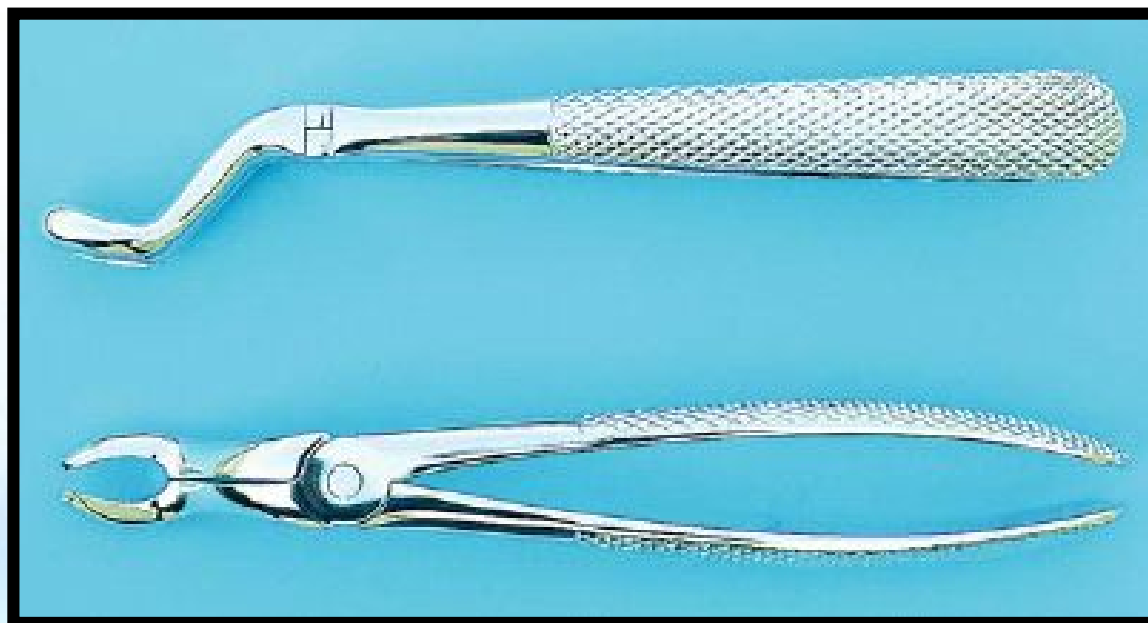


Maxillary left molar forceps,



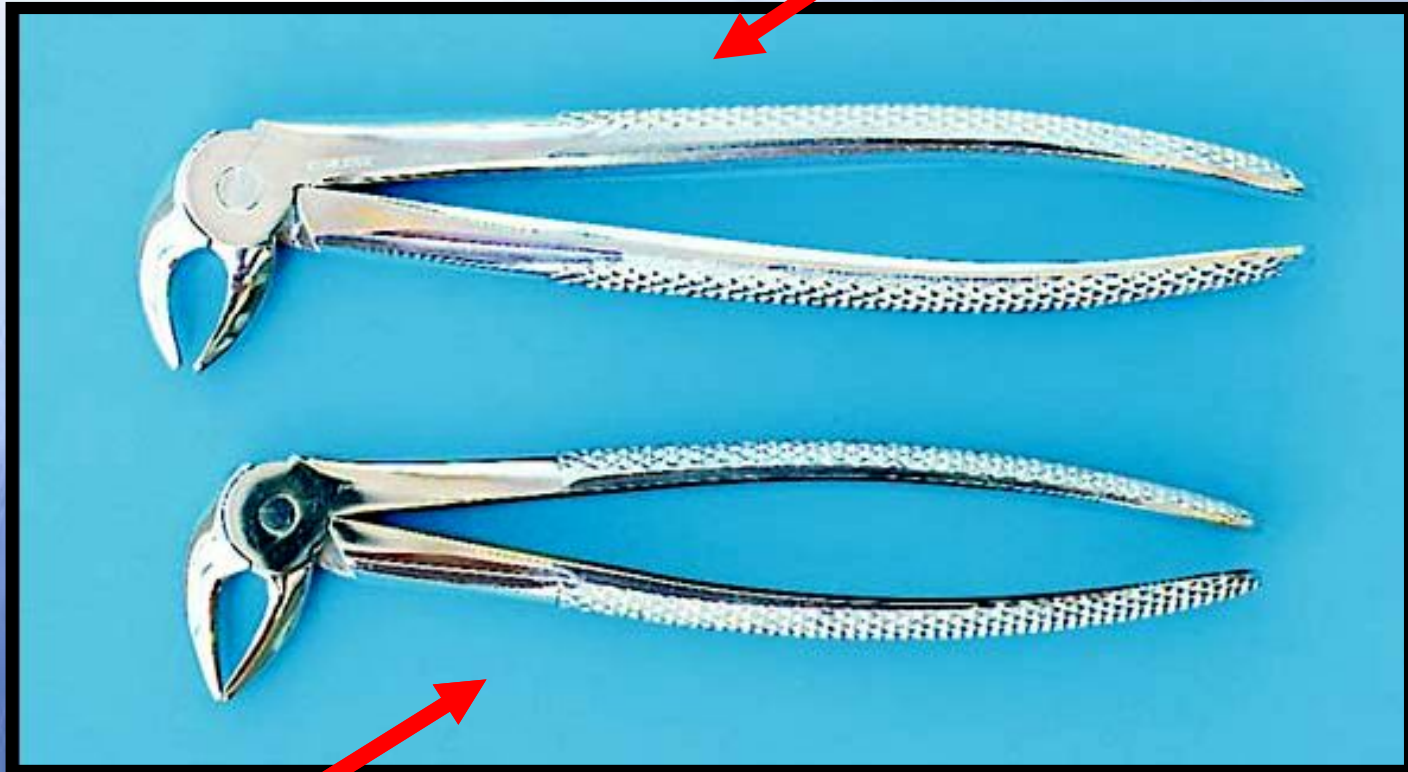
Dr Abdelaziz

Maxillary third molar forceps



Maxillary root tip forceps

Mandibular premolar forceps



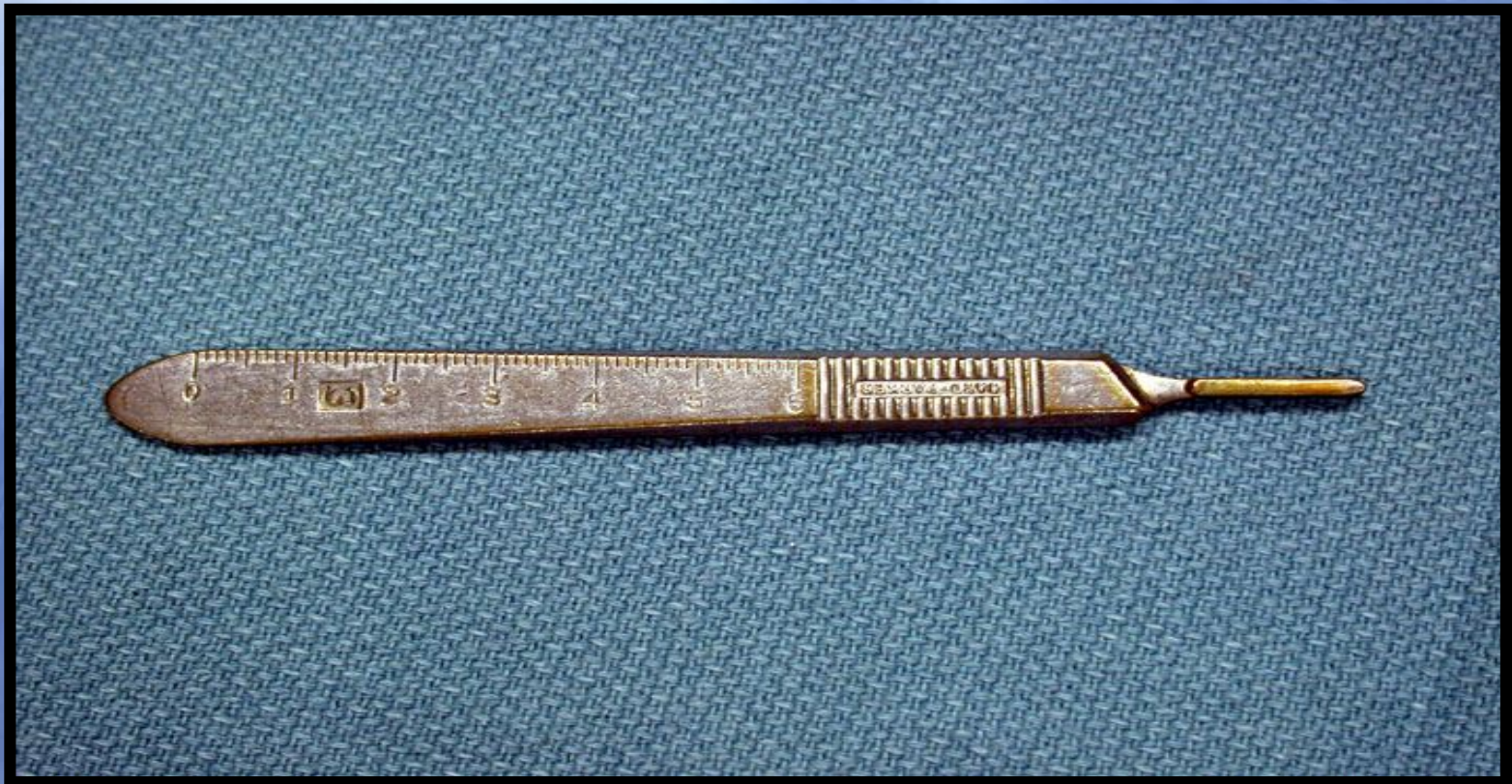
Mandibular anterior forceps

Surgical procedures



INSTRUMENTS FOR INCISING TISSUE

- SCALPEL HANDIE NO 3



- SCALPEL HANDIE NO 7



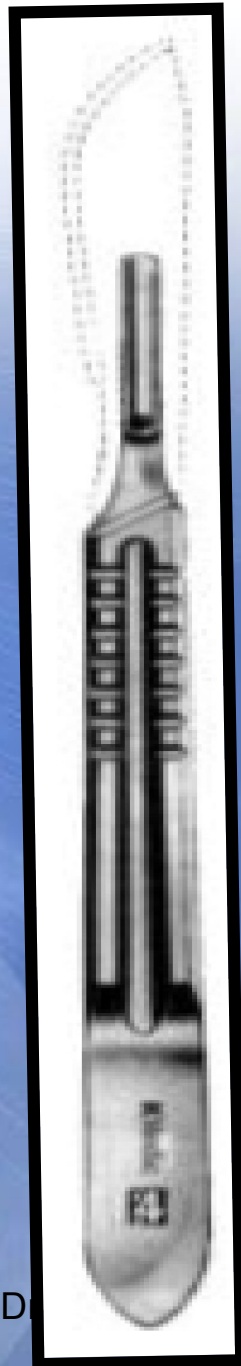
Scalpel Handle #4: To hold scalpel blade

Scalpel Blade Seating Area →

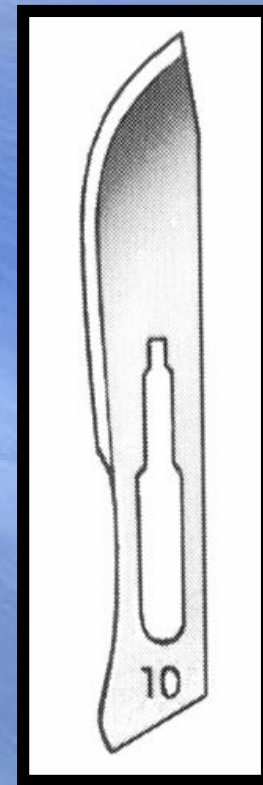
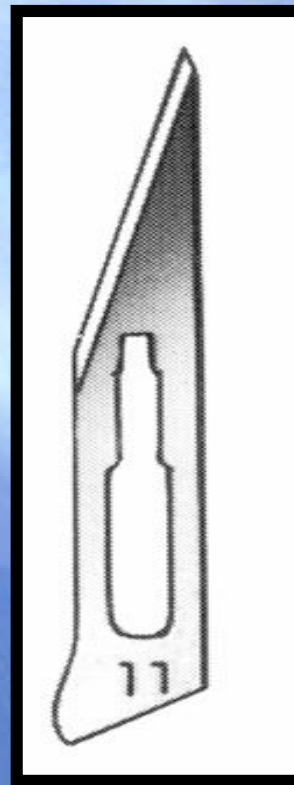
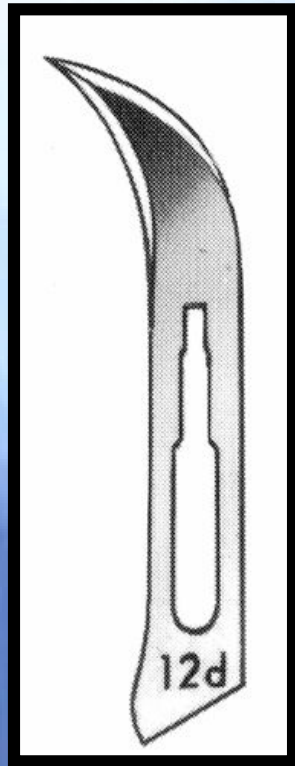
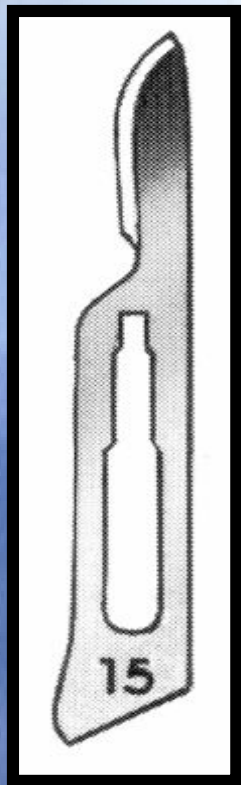
Grooved Grip Area →

Shank →

Pattern Number →



- blades

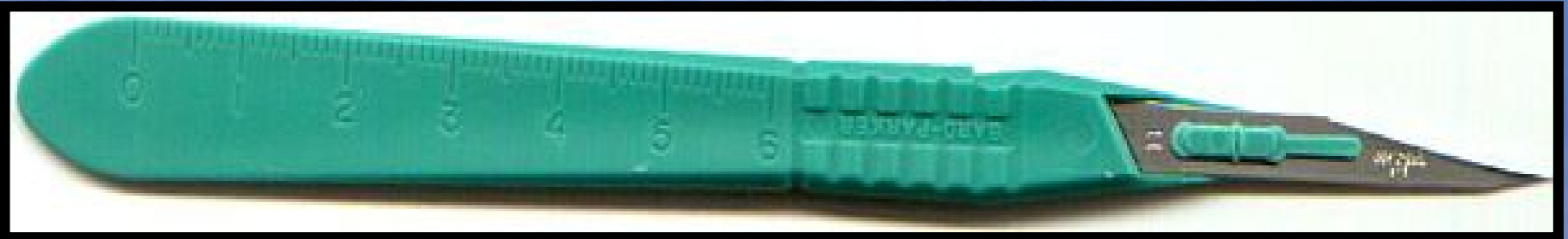


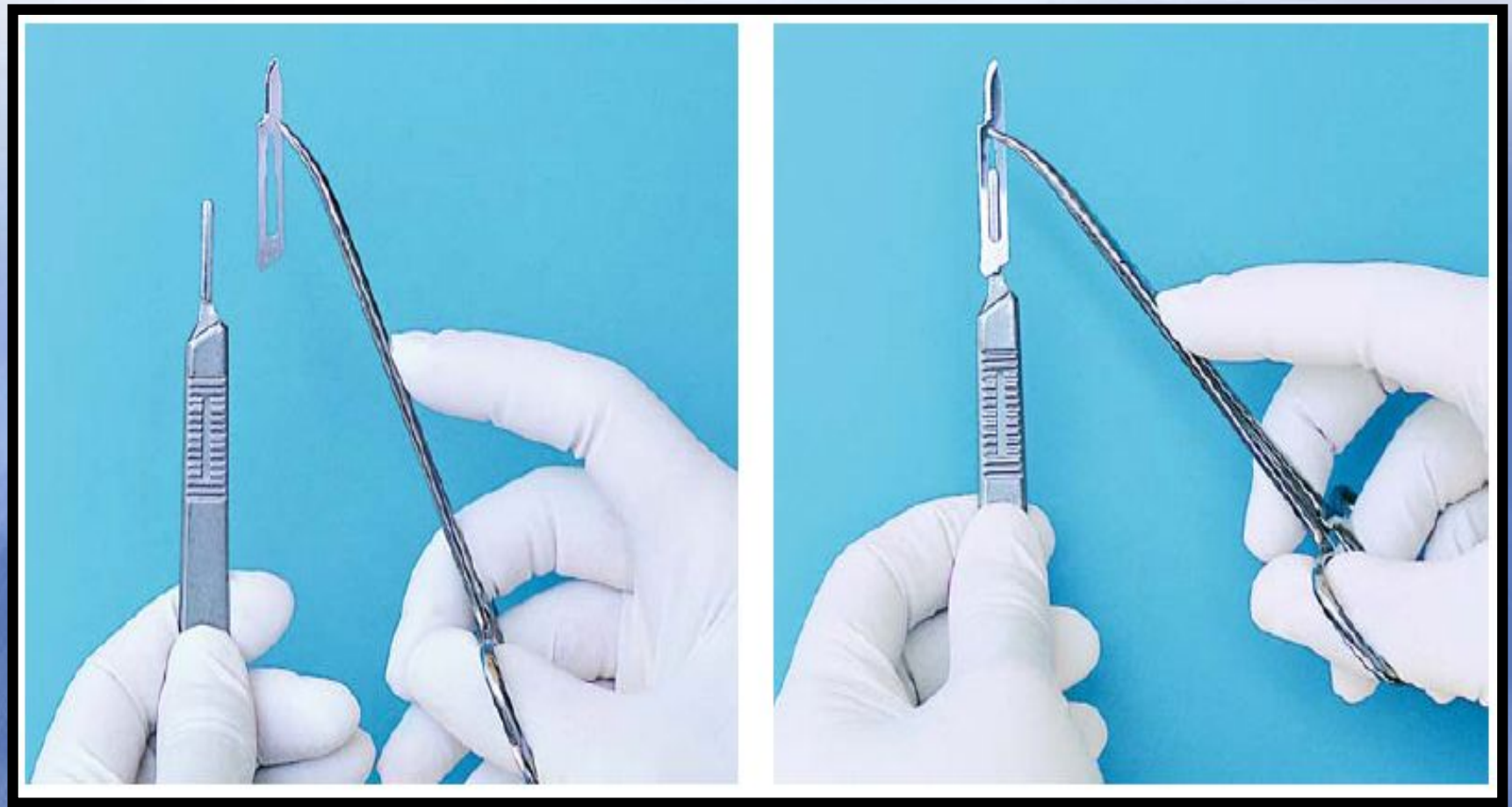
Scalpel Handle # 4&# 3



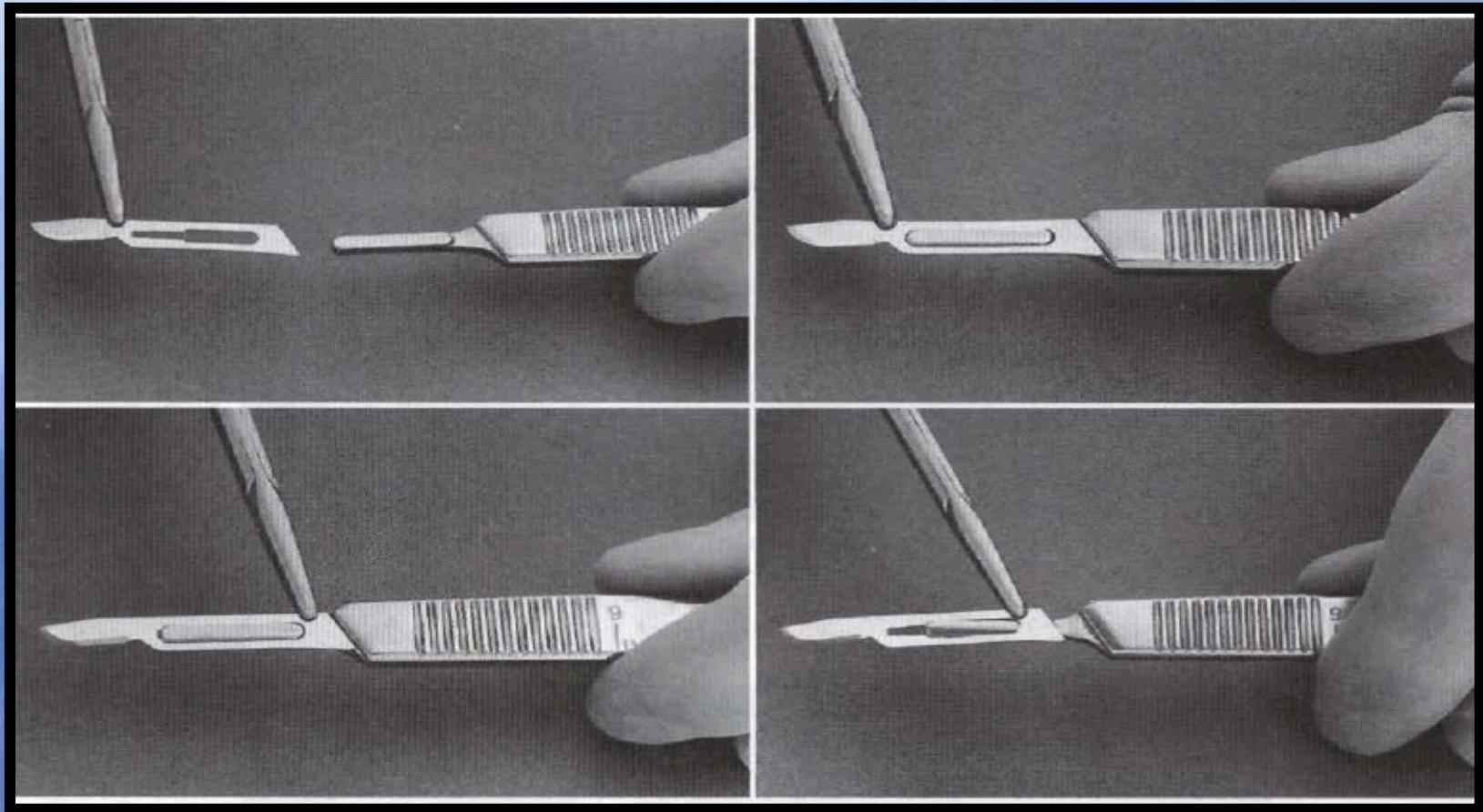
Disposable Scalpel

Clinical Tip: Because scalpel blades dull rapidly after being pressed against bone they should be changed between incisions if more than one flap is to be reflected.



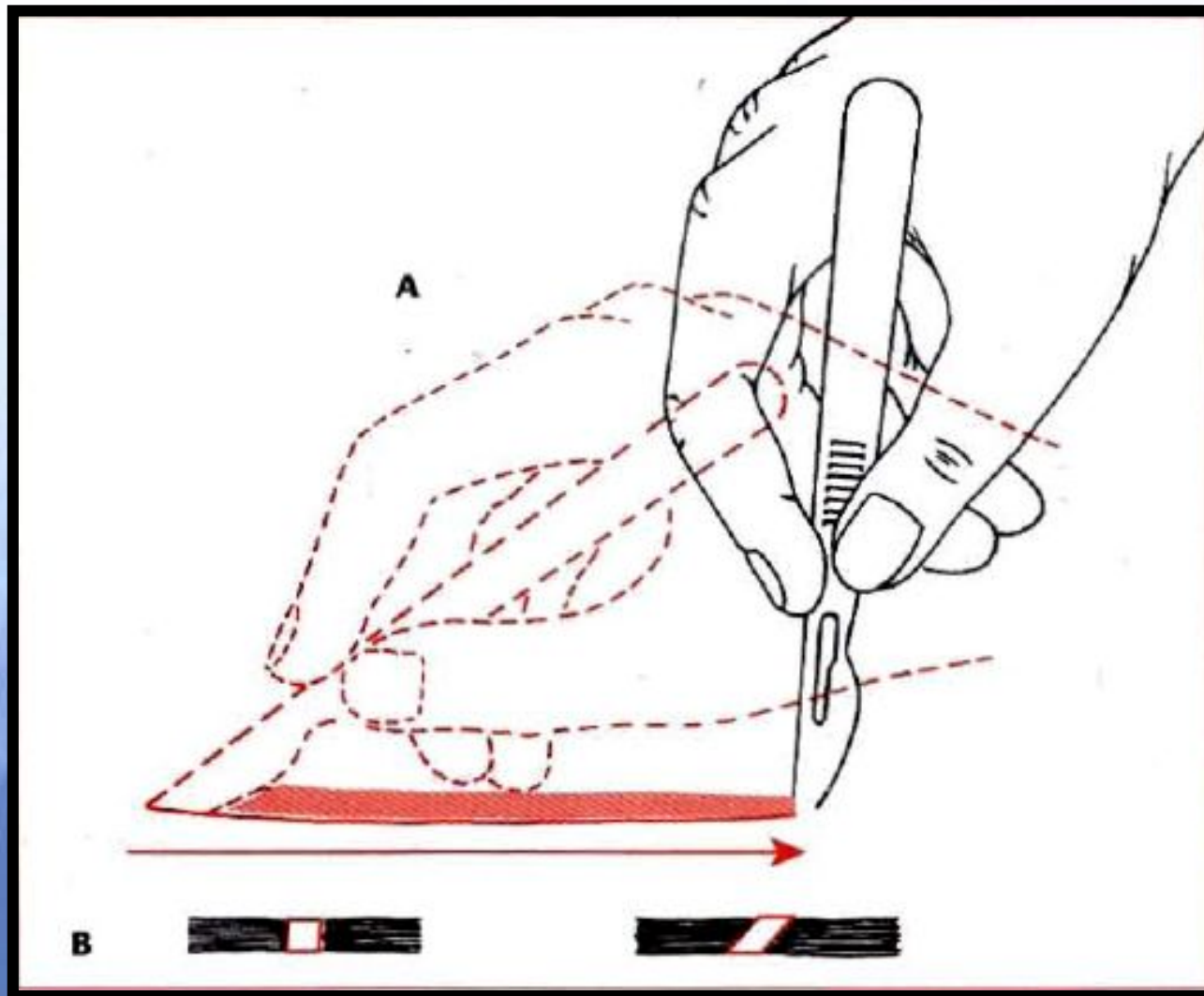


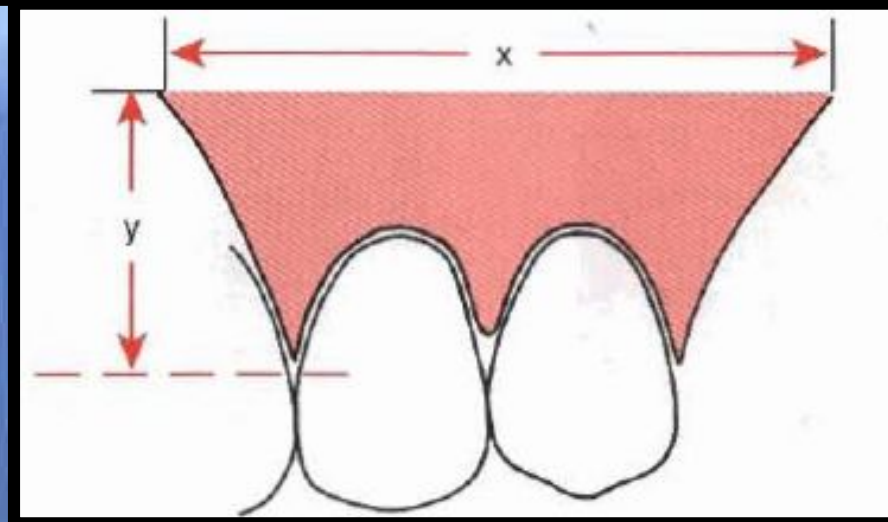
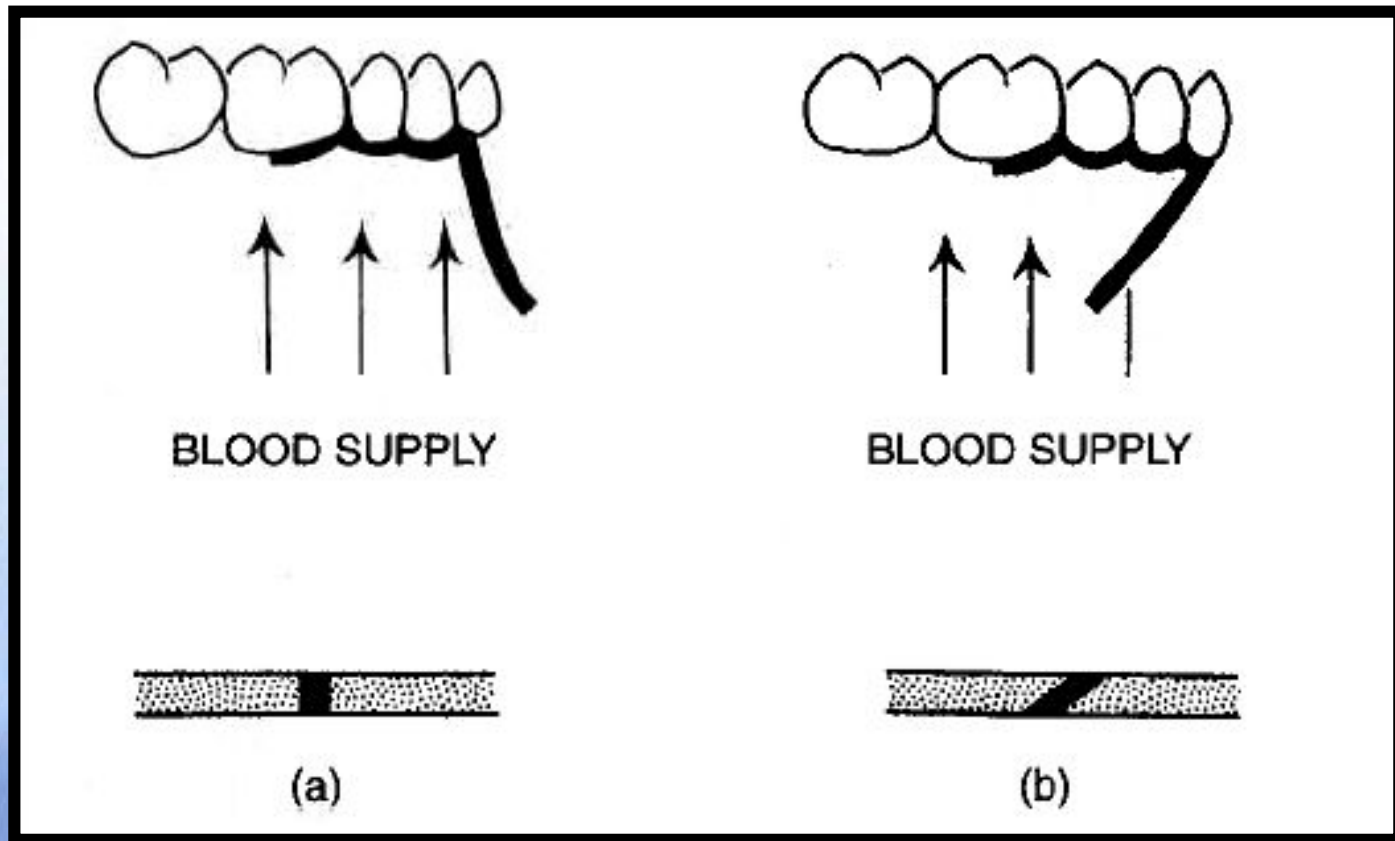
Handling of blade to scalpel handle



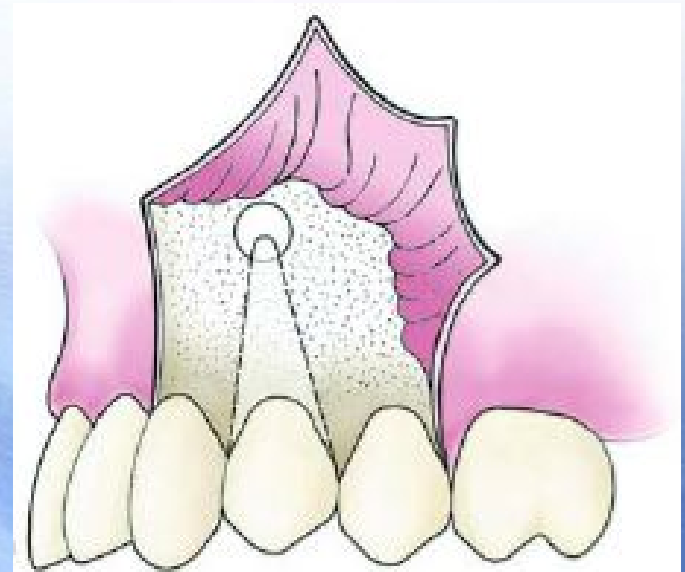
Scalpel is held in a pen grasp

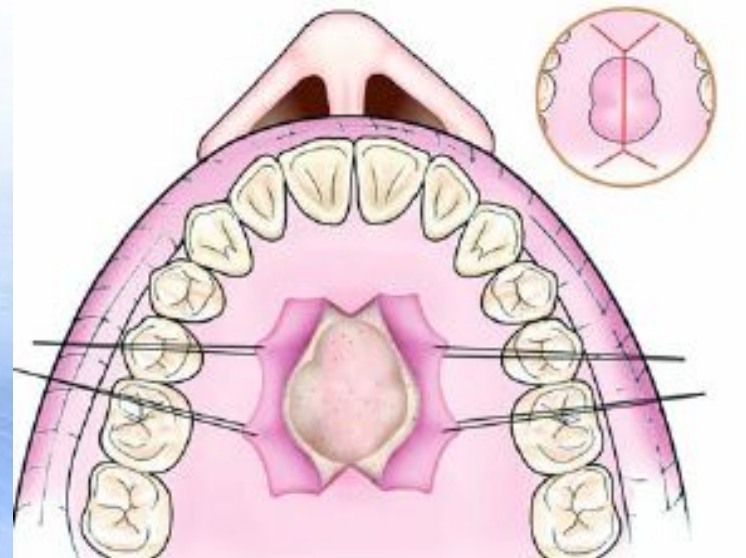
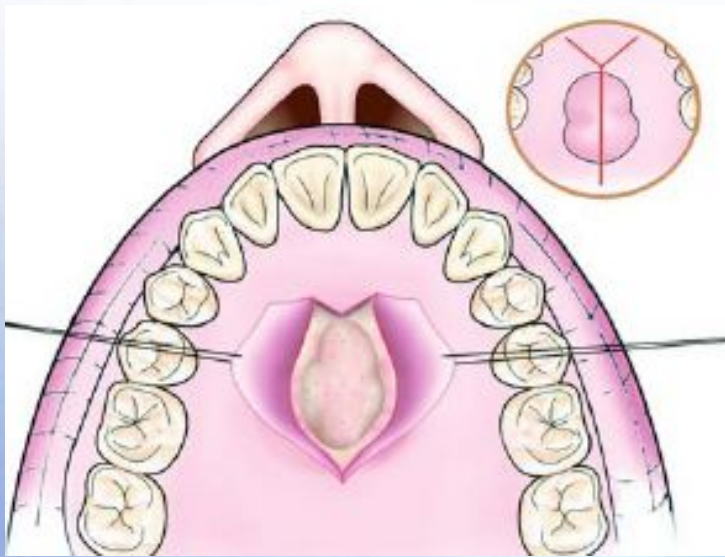








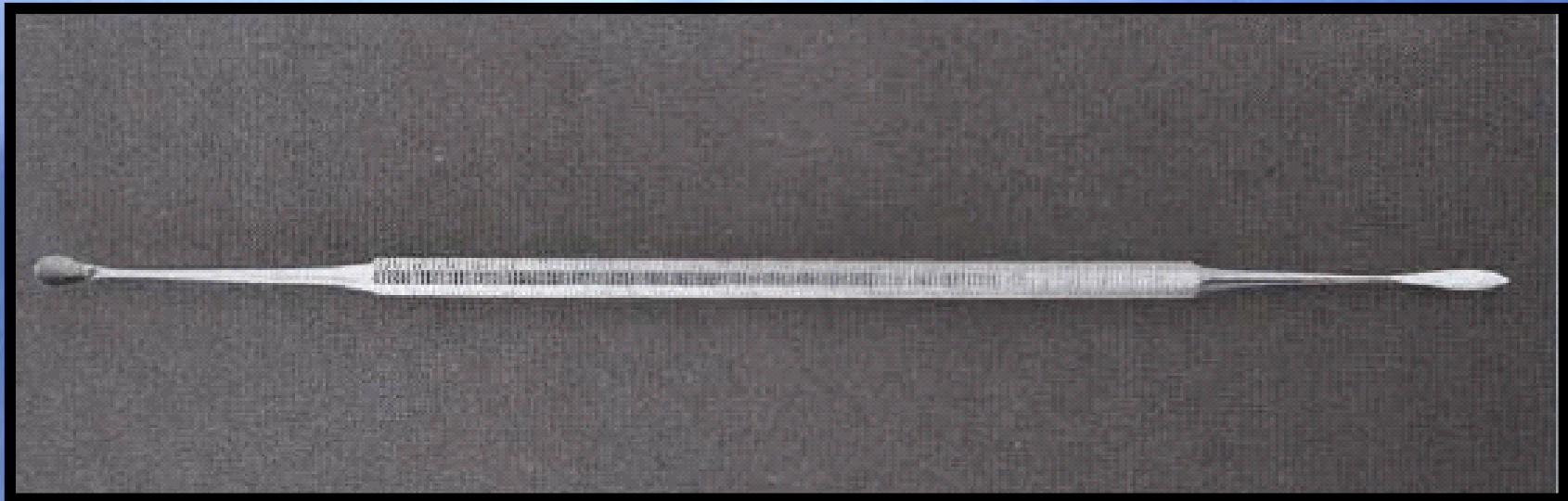
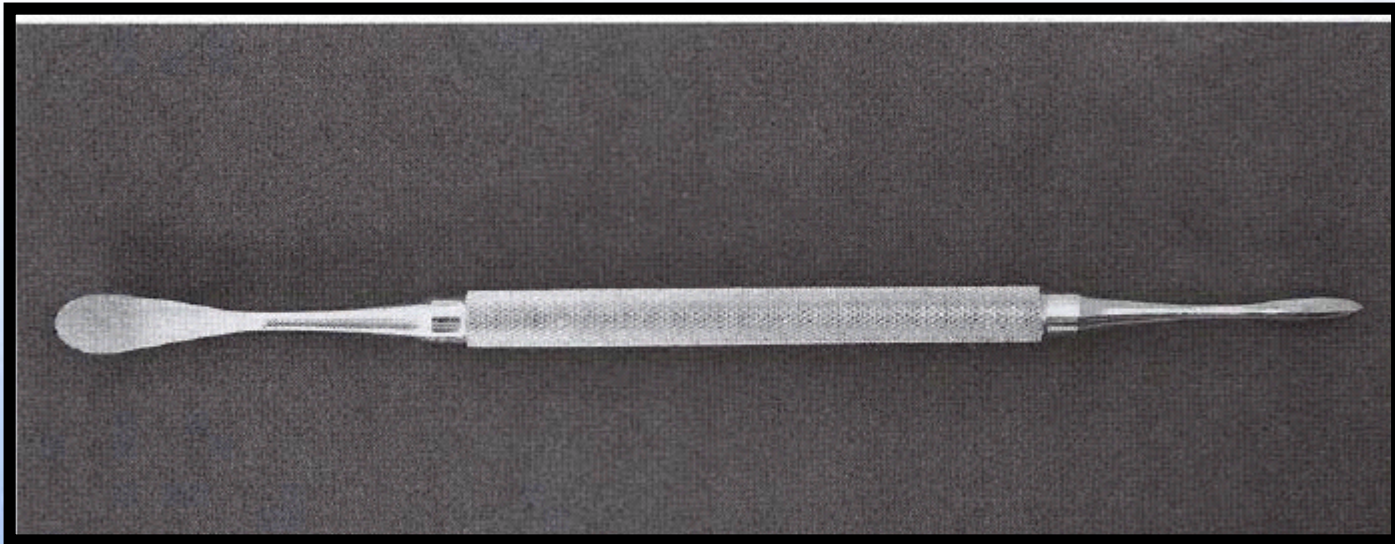




INSTRUMENTS FOR ELEVATING MUCOPERIOSTEUM Flaps



No. 9 Molt **periosteal elevator** is most commonly used in oral surgery



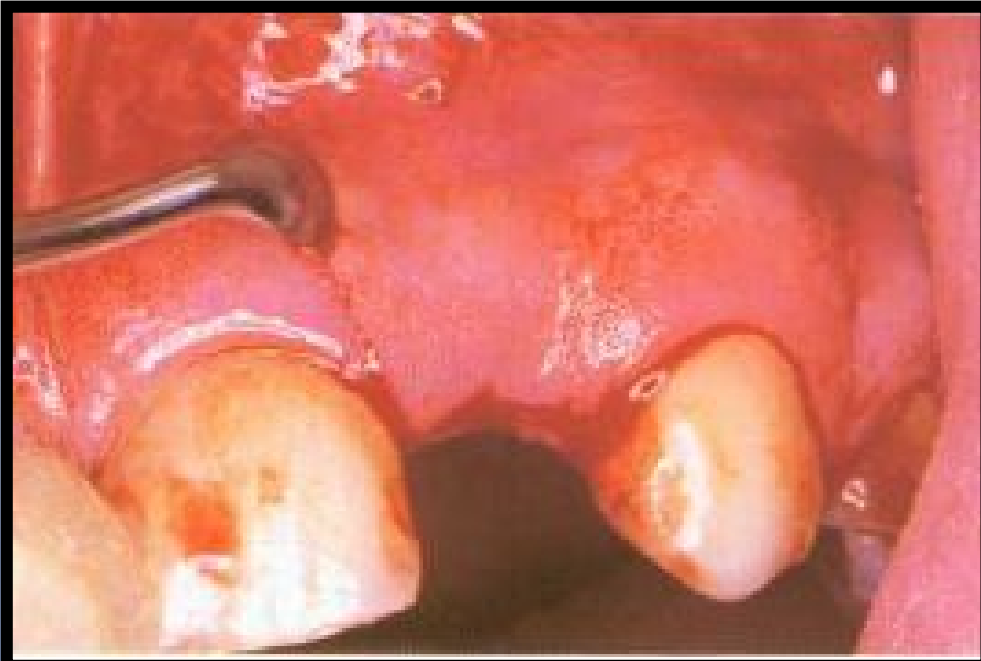
Clinical Tips for periosteal Elevators

Periosteal elevators are used to reflect mucoperiosteum, to loosen soft tissue from teeth before extraction, and to retract small flaps

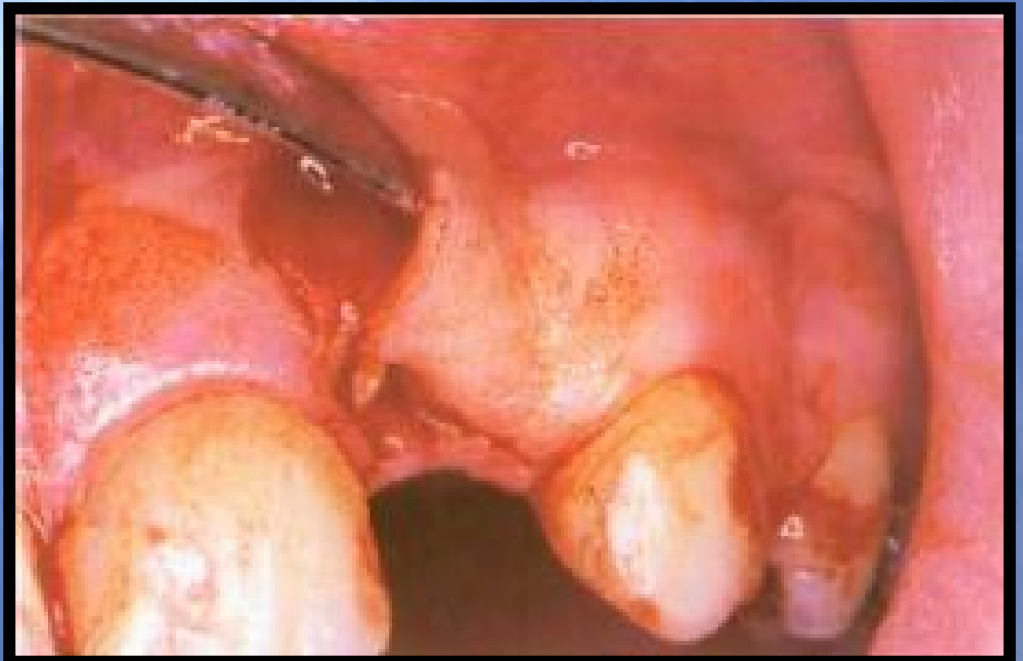
Pry Stroke: Using the tooth as a fulcrum, the sharp pointed end of the elevator is used to reflect the MPF by first prying the IDP free from the underlying bone.

Push Stroke: Using the broad end of the elevator in a push stroke, the attached gingiva and alveolar mucosa are reflected to the desired extent.

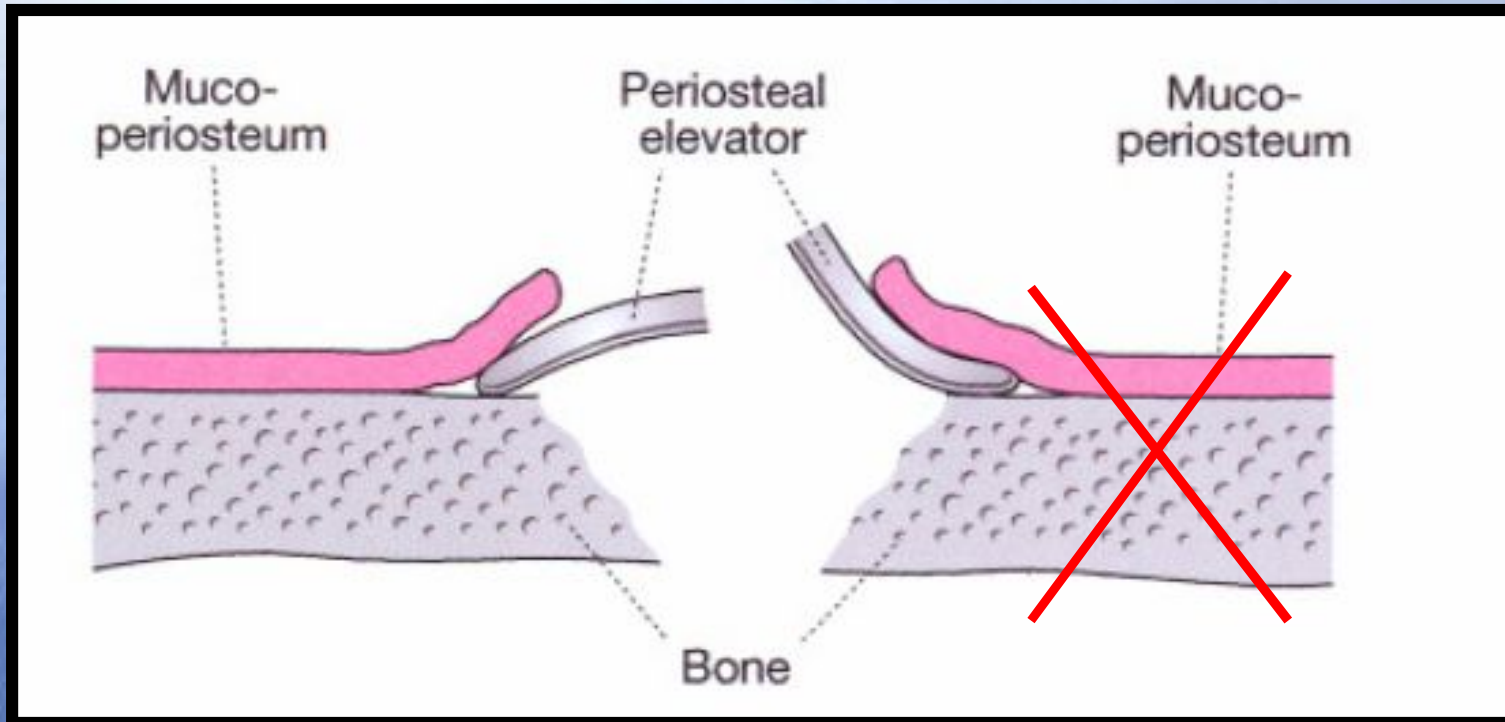
Pull Stroke: Using the periosteal elevator in a pull stroke can sometimes shred the periosteum.



Push Stroke



Pry Stroke



INSTRUMENTS FOR RETRACTION SOFT TISSUE

- Tissue retractor

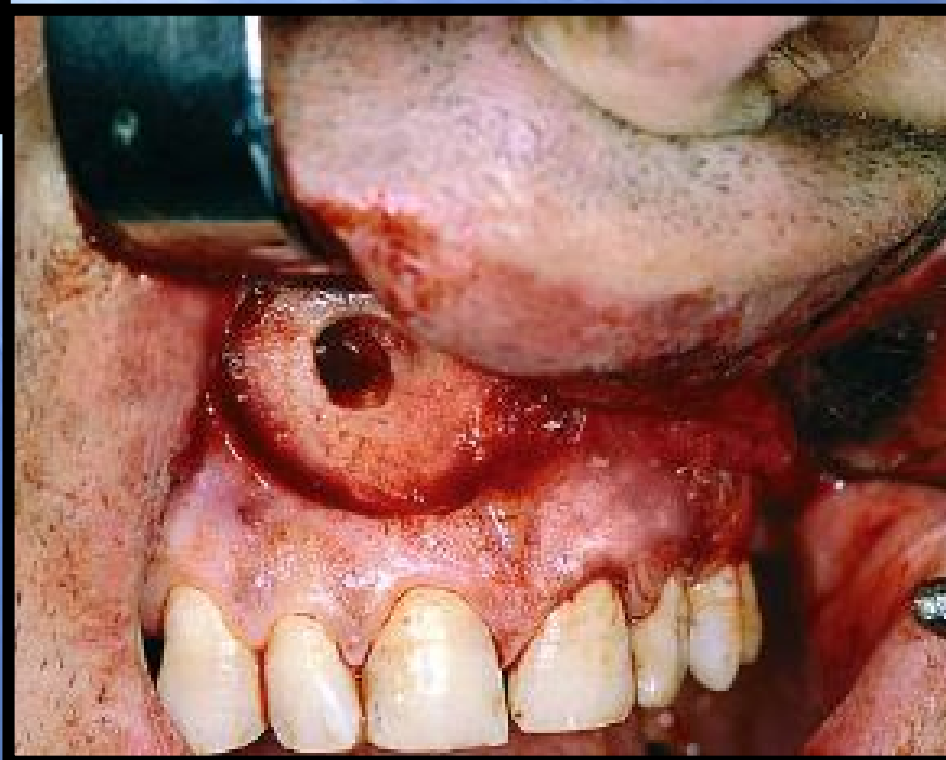


Minnesota



Seldin

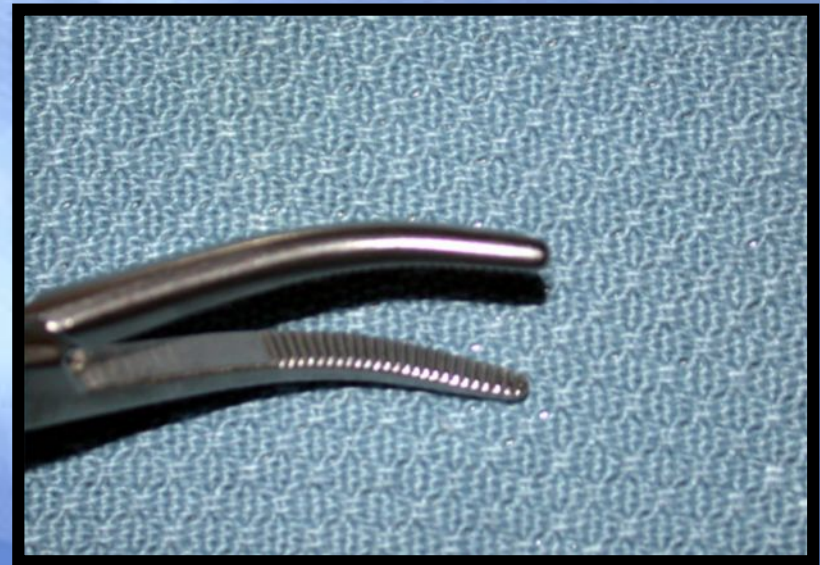




INSTRUMENTS FOR CONTROLE BLEEDING

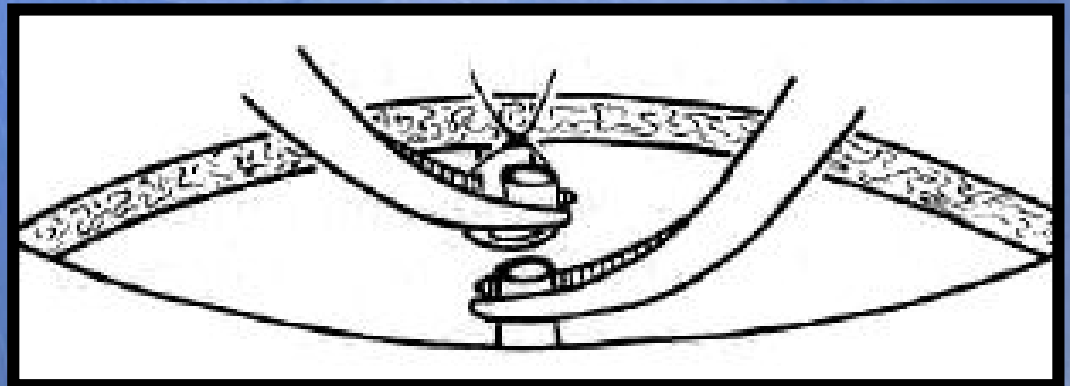
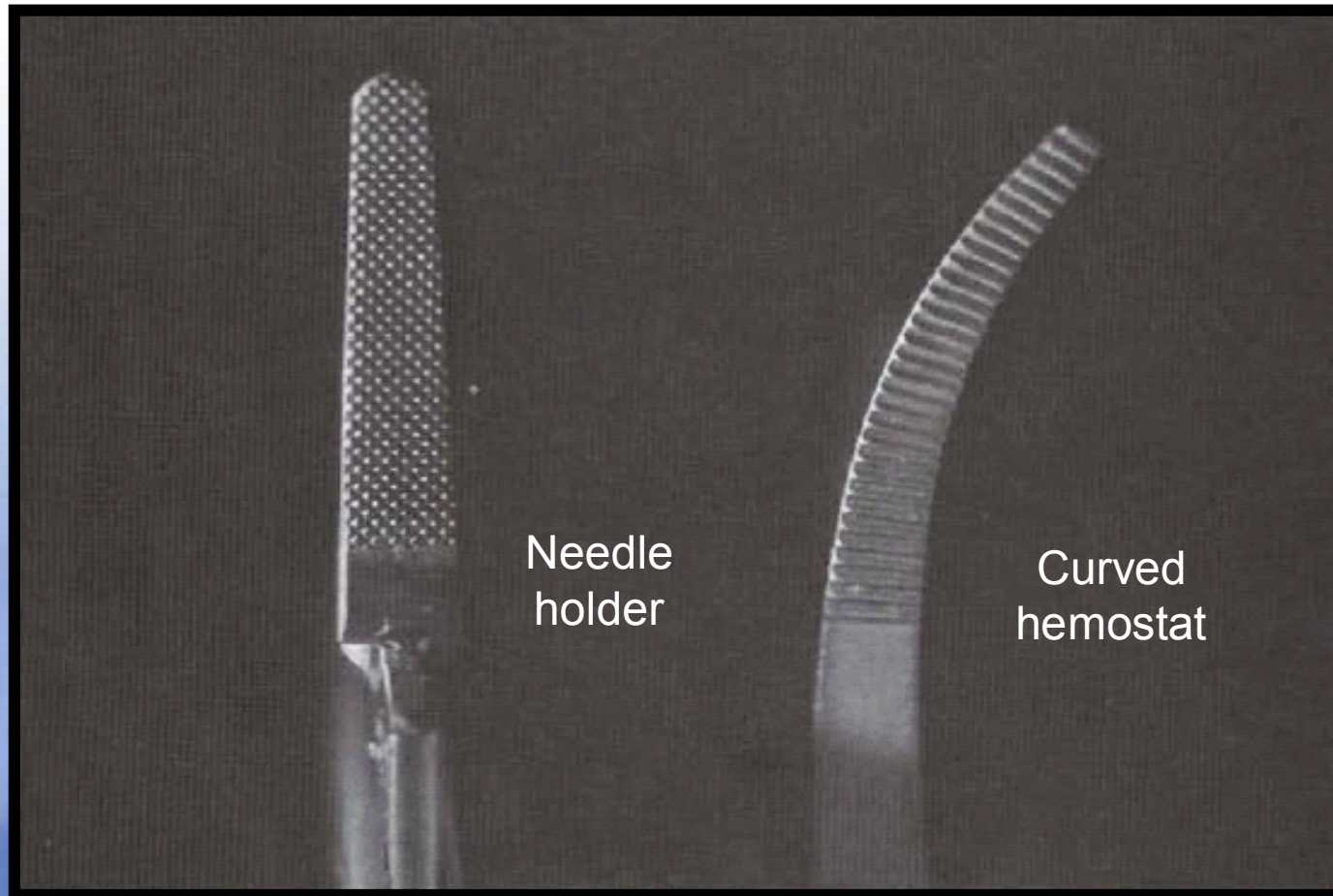


Straight Hemostat



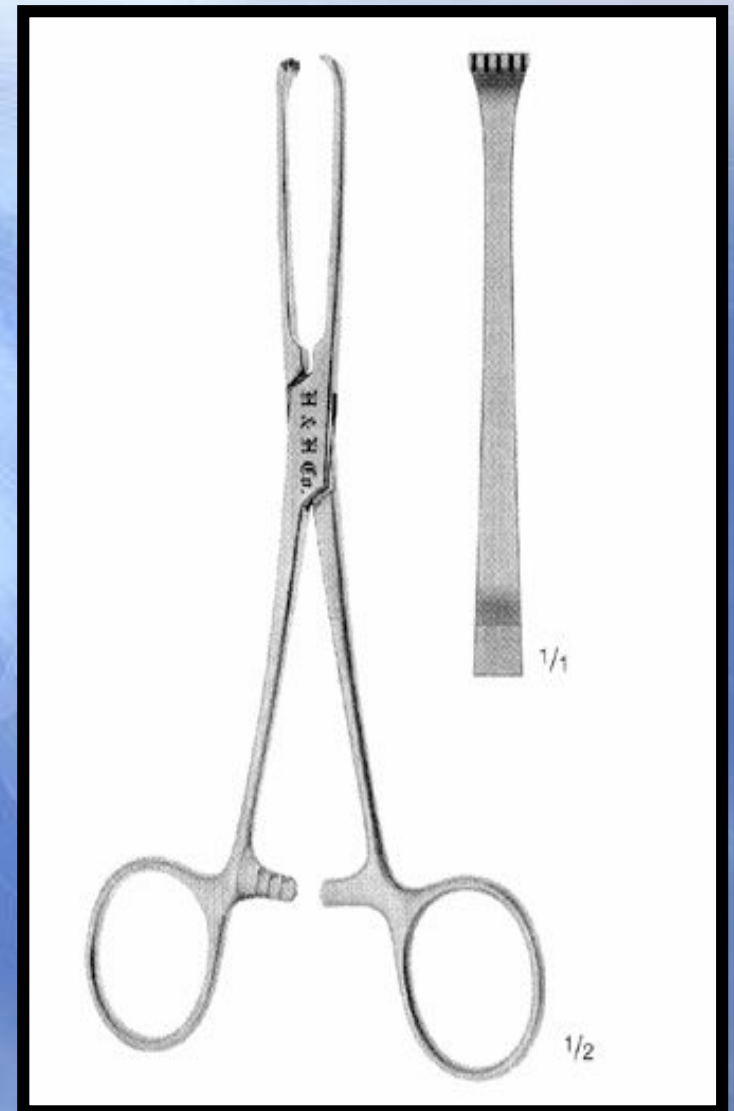
Curved Hemostat





INSTRUMENTS FOR GRASPING TISSUE

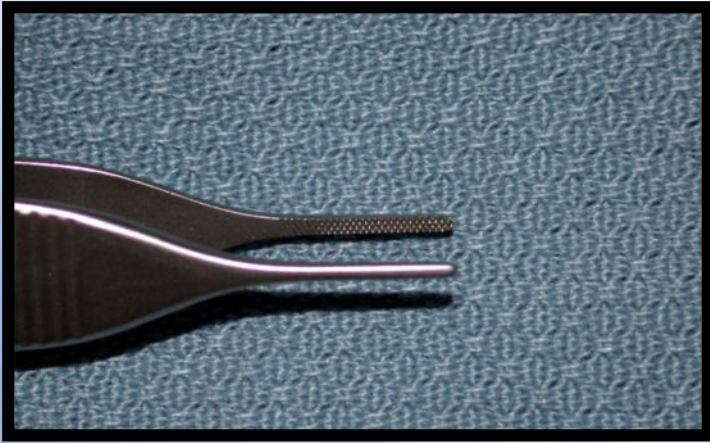
- Allis forceps



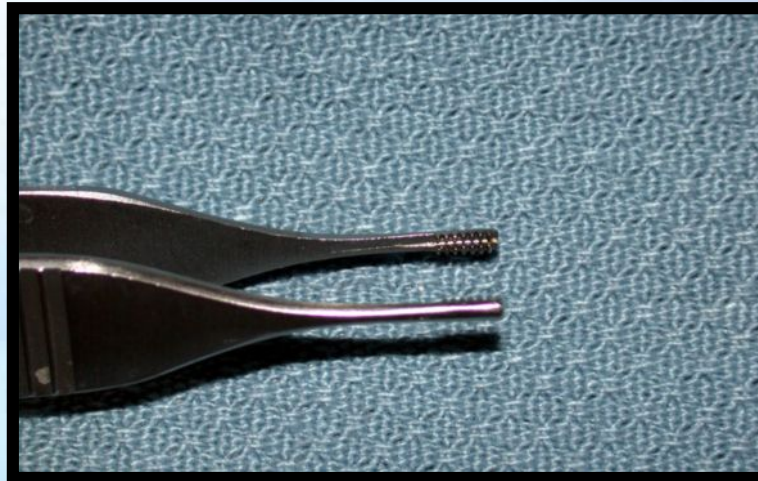
TISSUE HOLDER



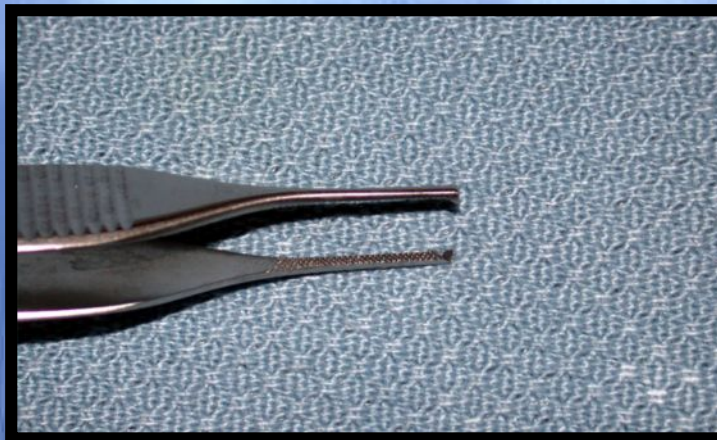
Tissue Forceps



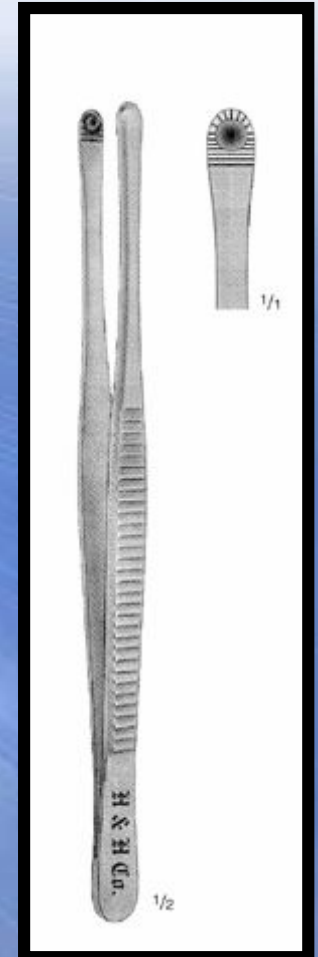
Adson



Brown Adson



Rat tooth



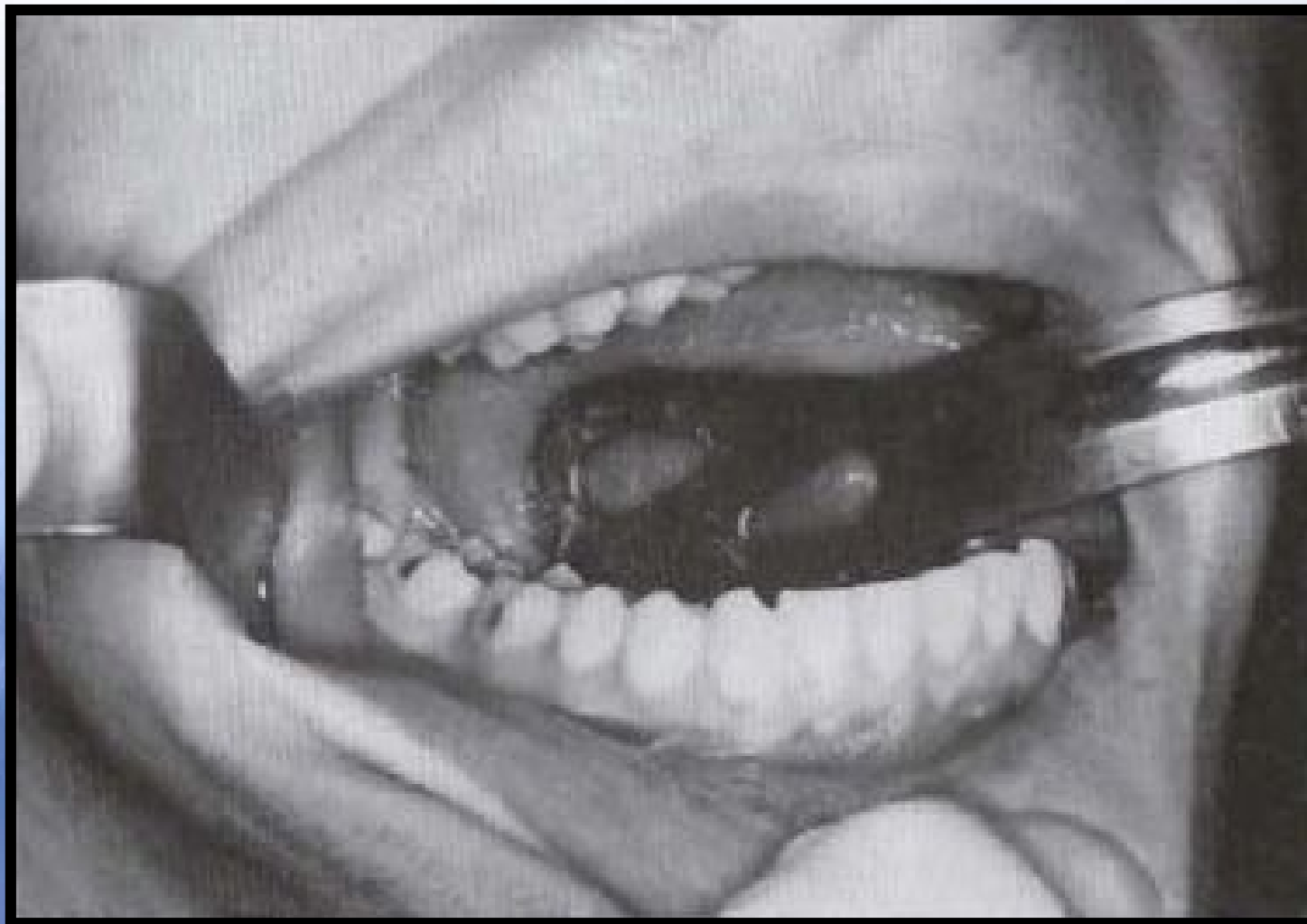
Russian

Tongue depressor



Wieder retractor

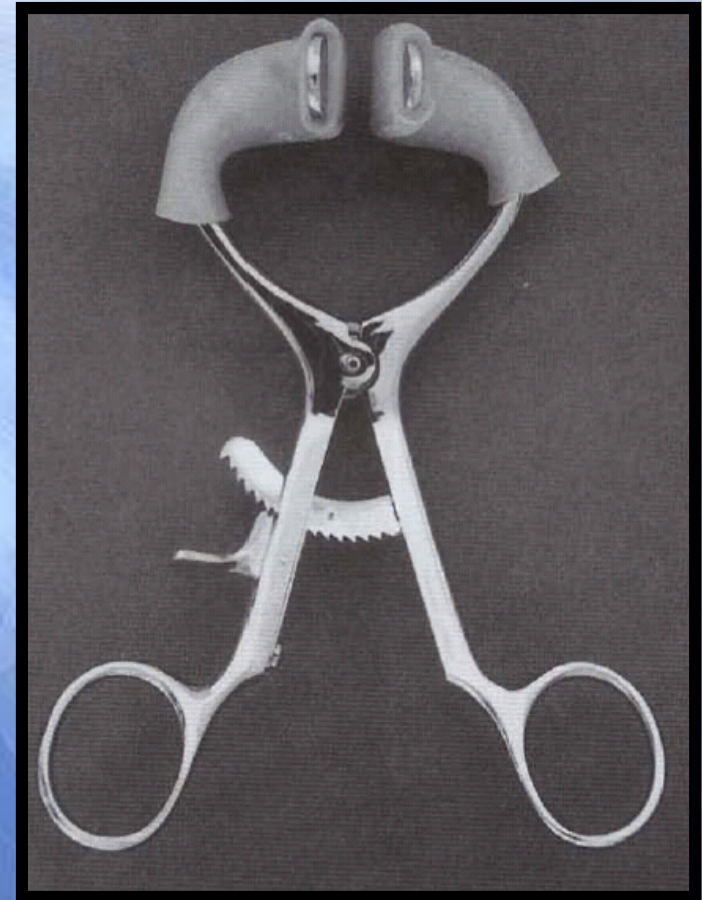




Mouth probe and gauge



Rubber bite blocks



Side action adjustable
mouth props Dr Abdelaziz



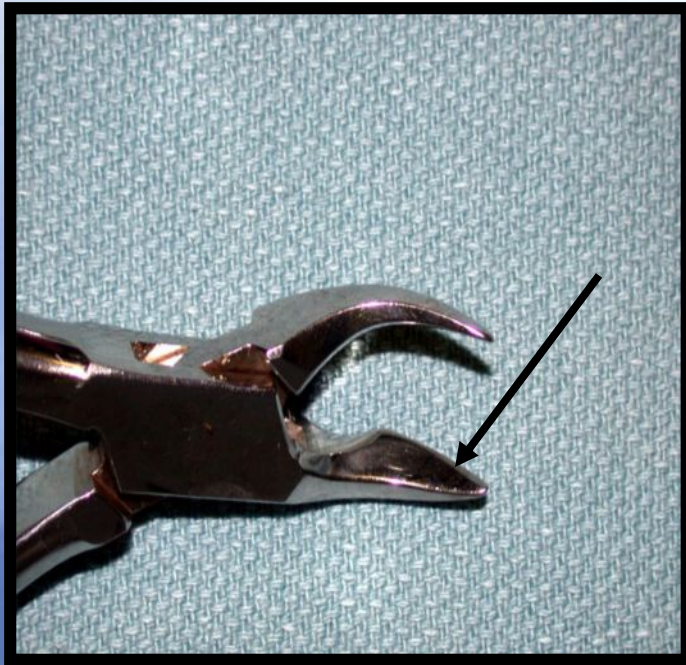
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Bone Rongeur



Side Cutting
Rongeur

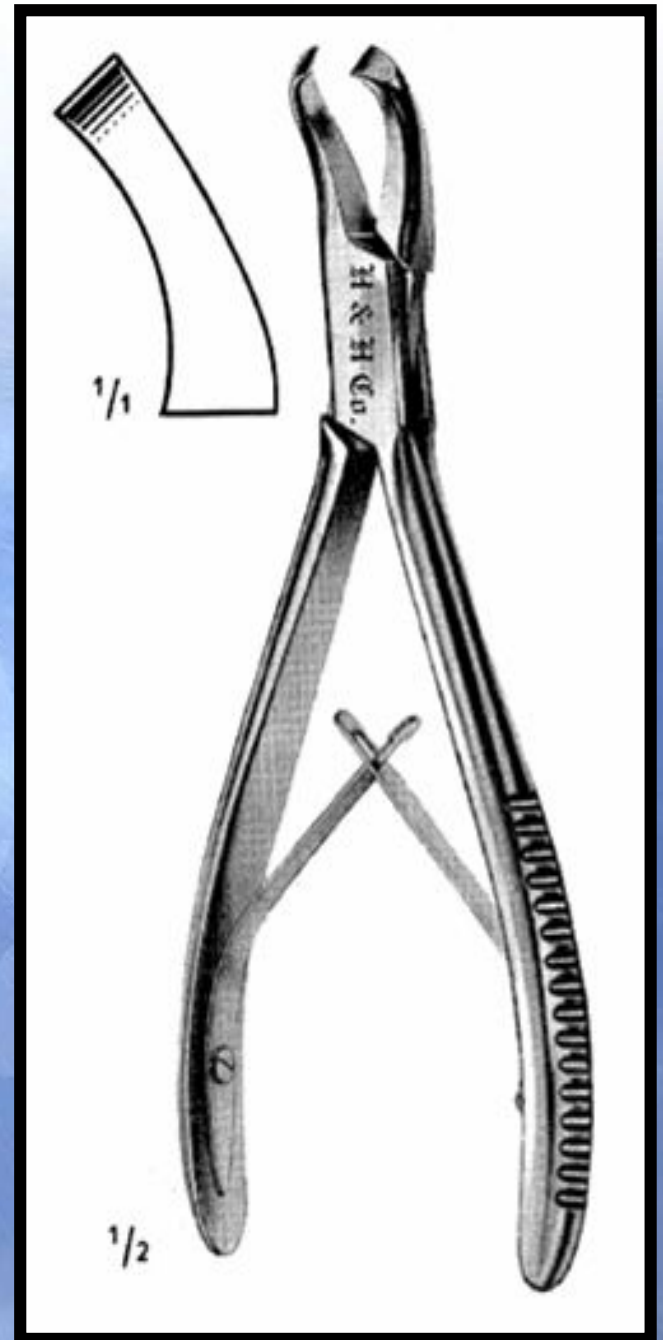


Blumenthal
Rongeur

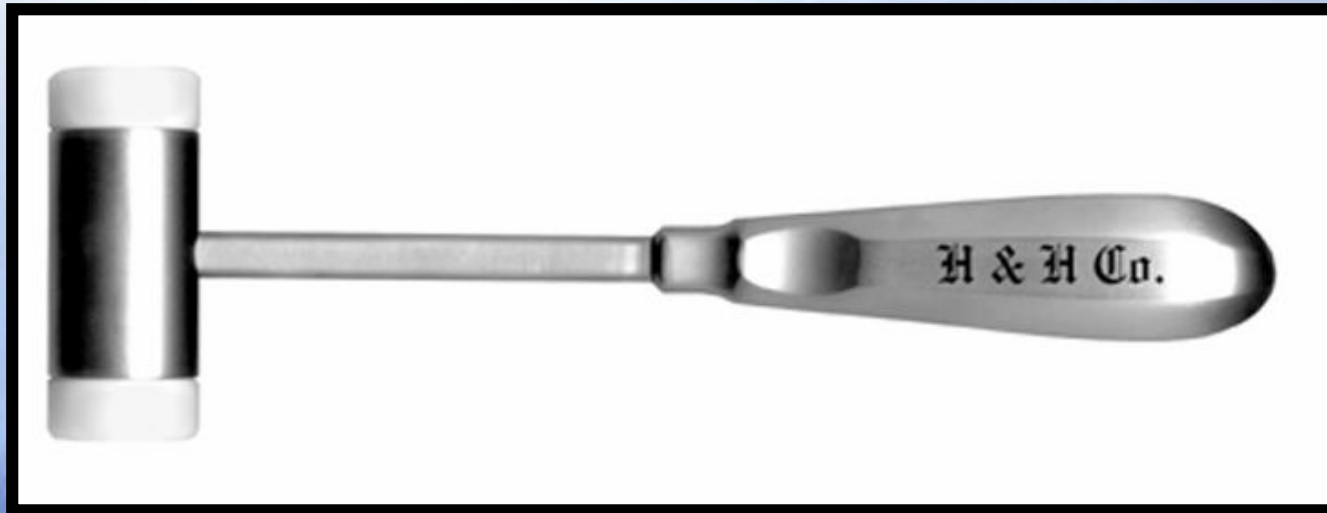
Rongeur forceps with side-cutting/end-cutting edge



- End Cutting Rongeur



Bone Crushers-Macho



Mallet

Unibevel Osteotome



Chisels and Gouges

Osteotomes (bibevel): To shape and sculpt bone, or section a tooth

Chisels (unibevel): To cut a window in the bone cortex for access or to allow harvesting of pure soft bone

Gouges (grooved): To scoop away strips of soft bone, especially in bone grafting



Surgical mallet and chisels.

a Monobevel chisel.

b Lucas chisel with concave end.

c Bibevel chisel

Bone Curette and File

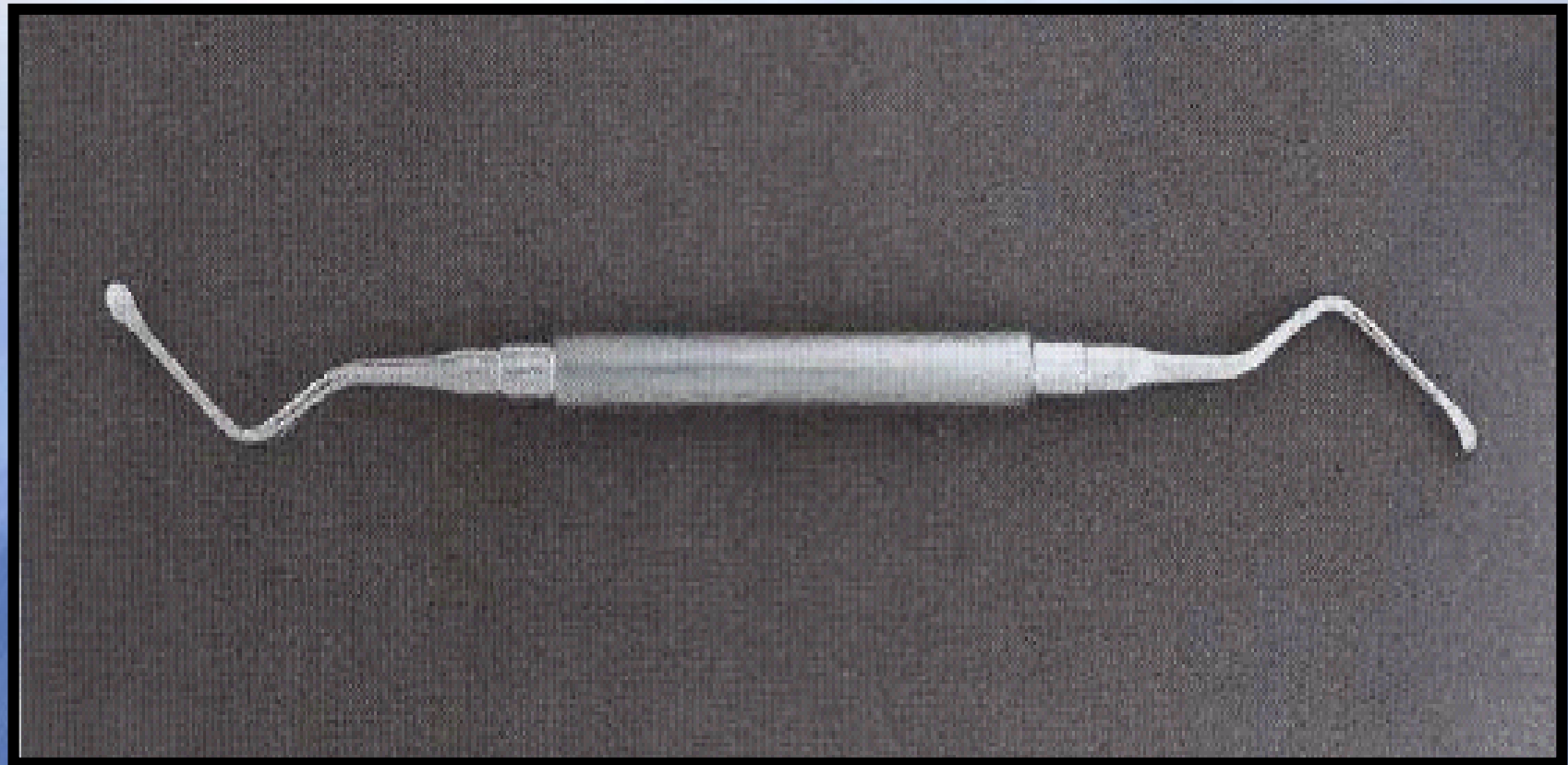


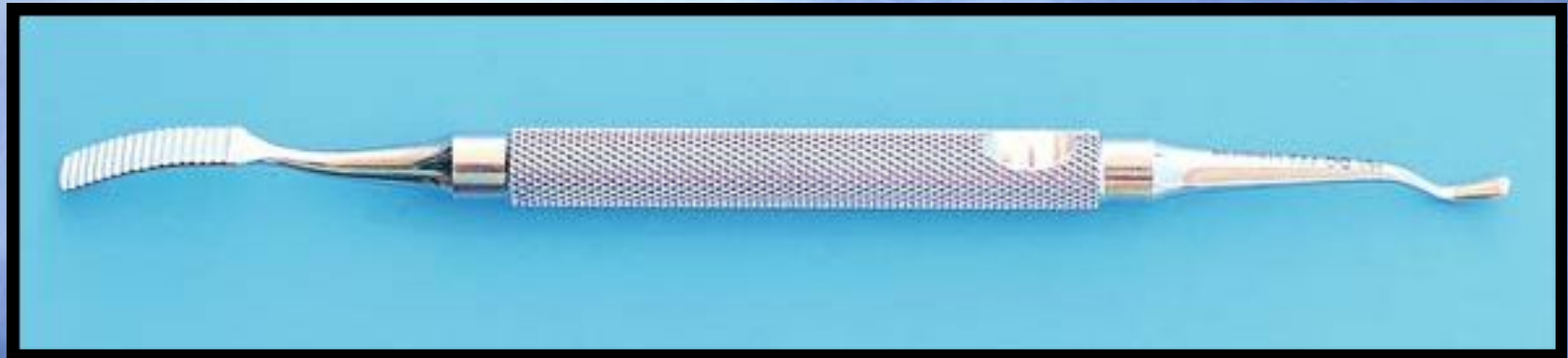
Curette



Bone File Crosscut

Double end bone curette





Double-ended bone file

Needle holder



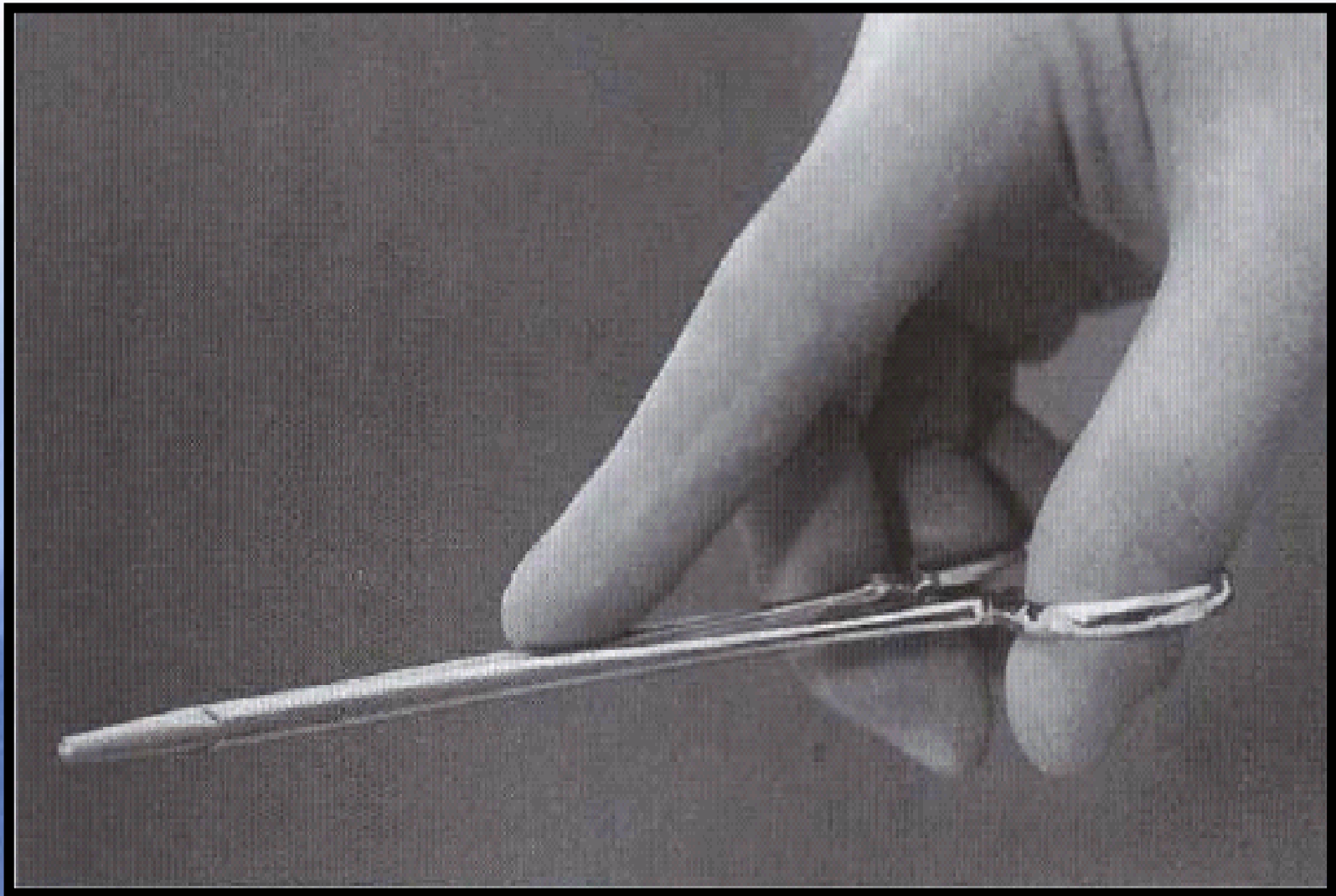


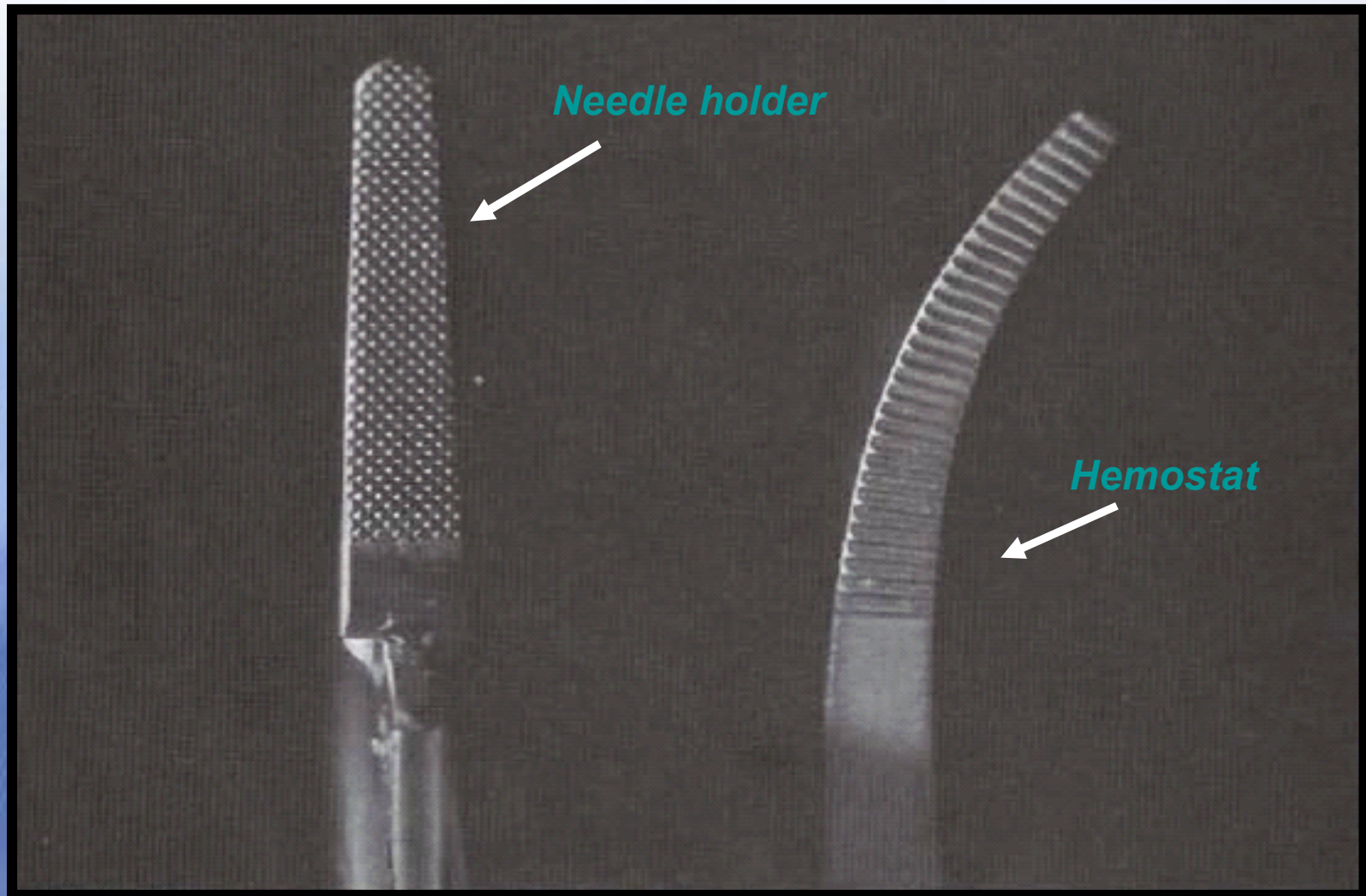
a . Mayo–Hegar needle holder.

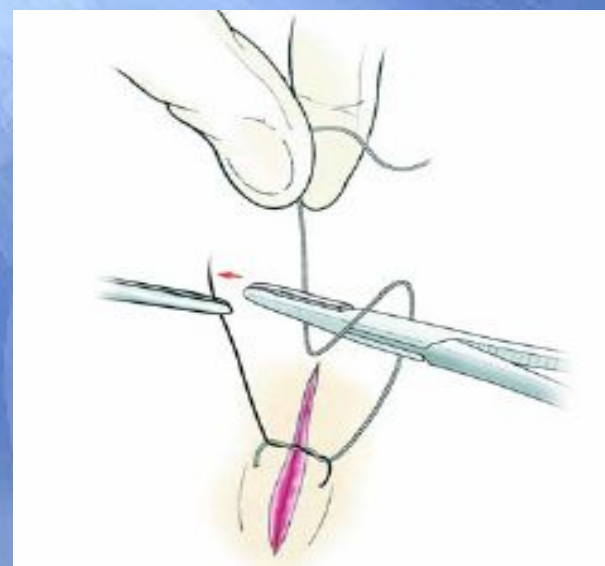
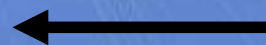
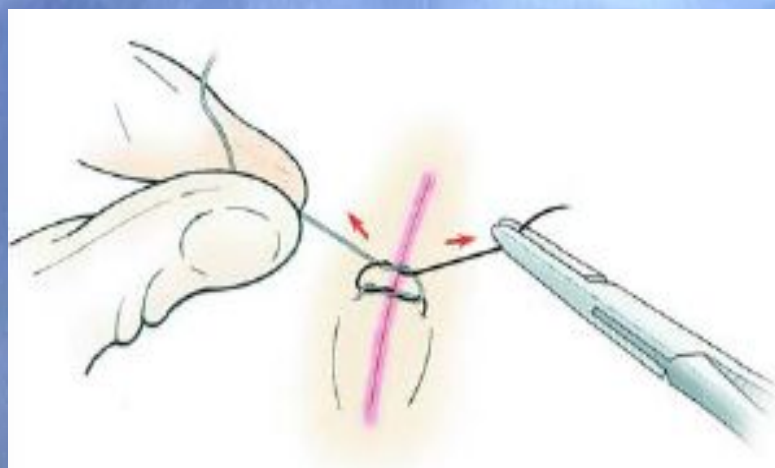
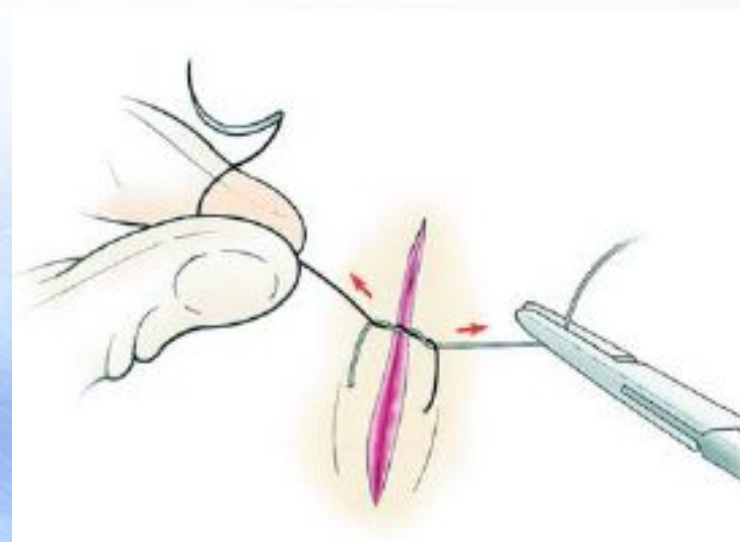
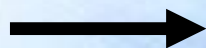
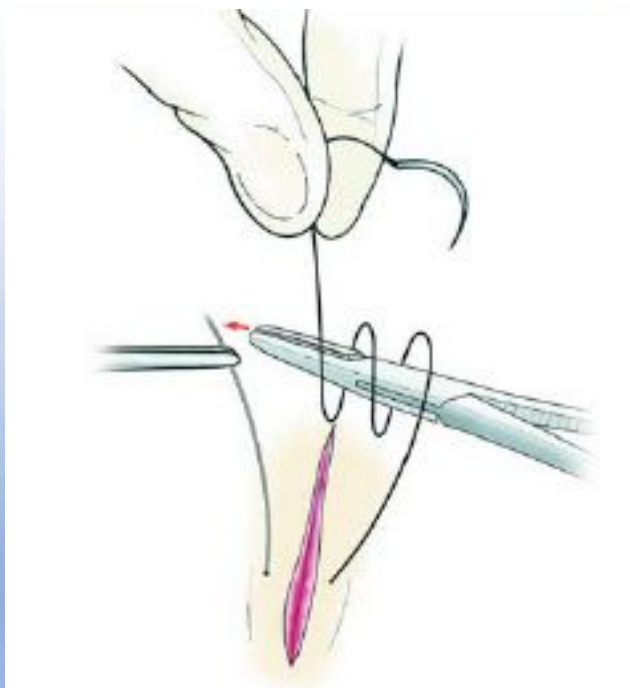
b . Mathieu needle holder

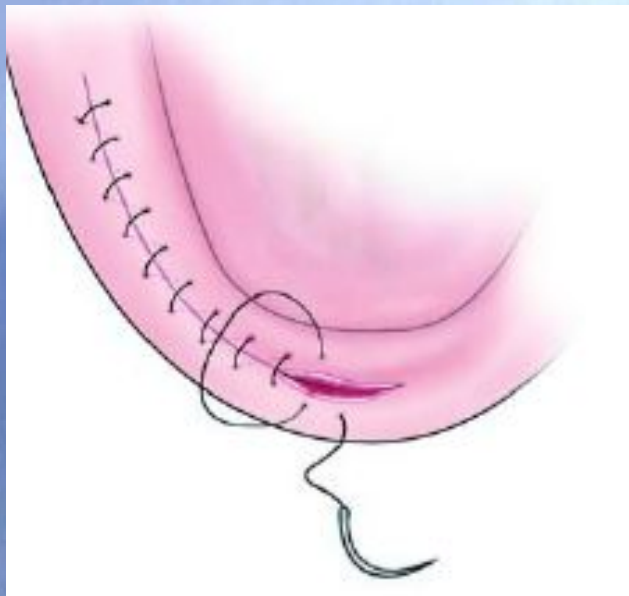
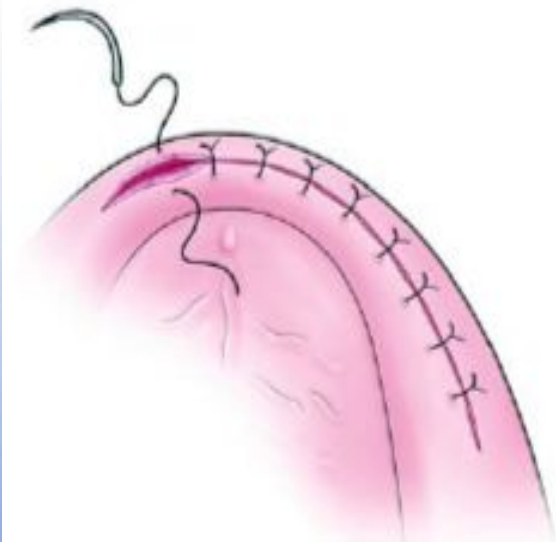


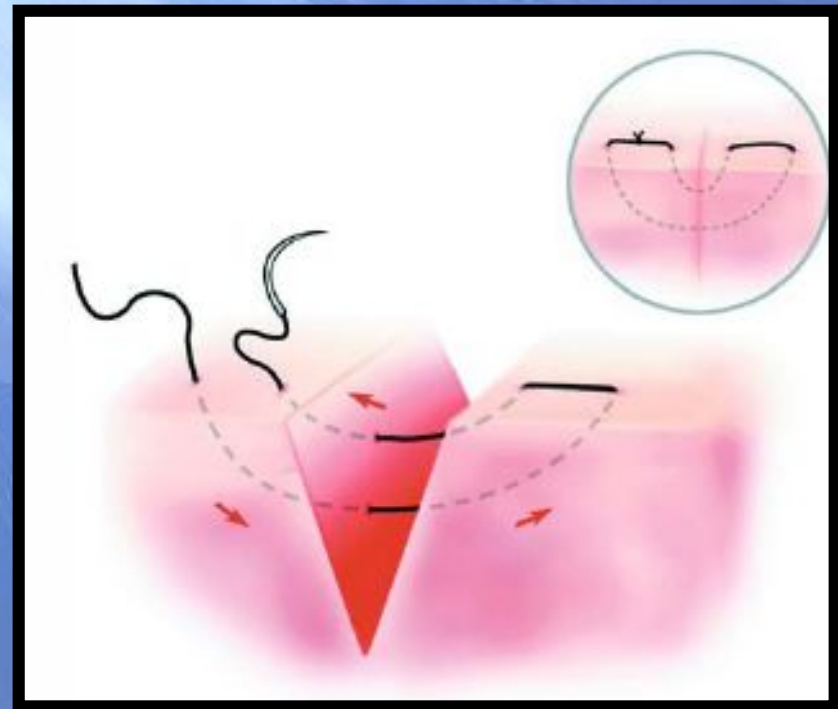
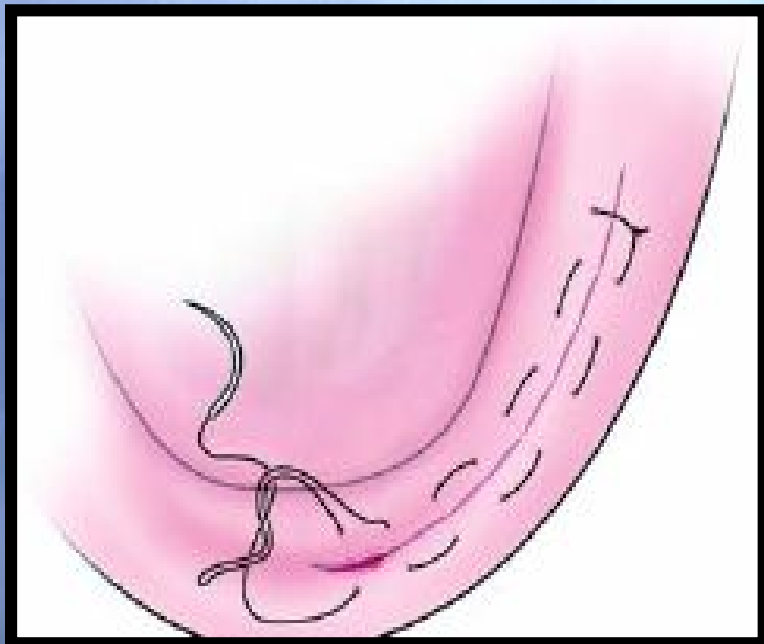
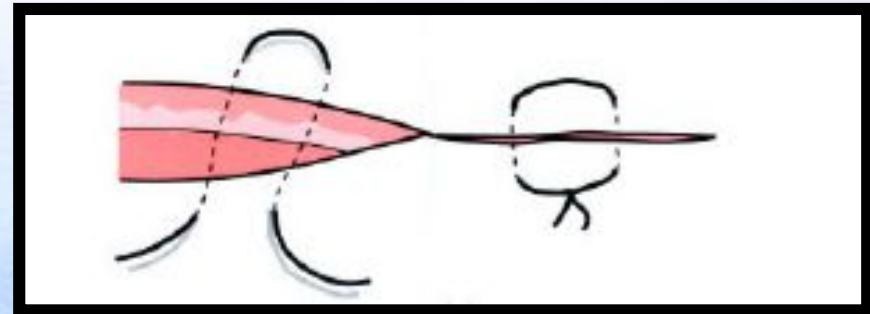
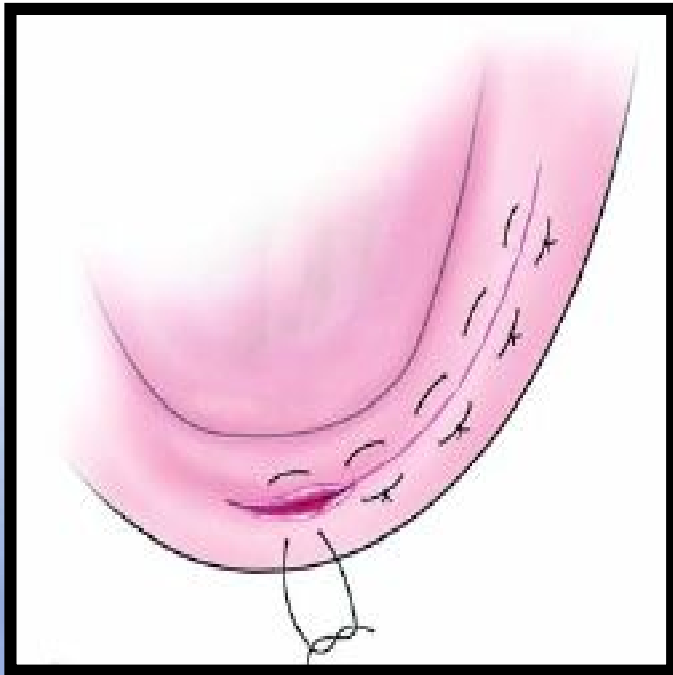
***Mathieu needle
holder***



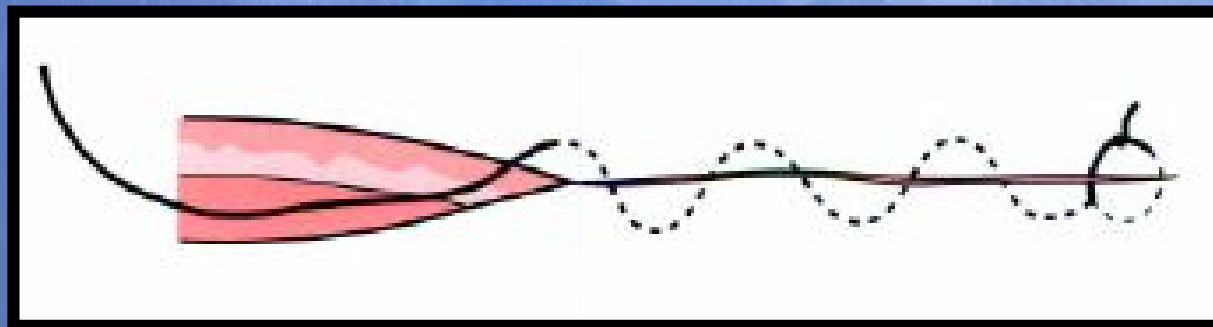
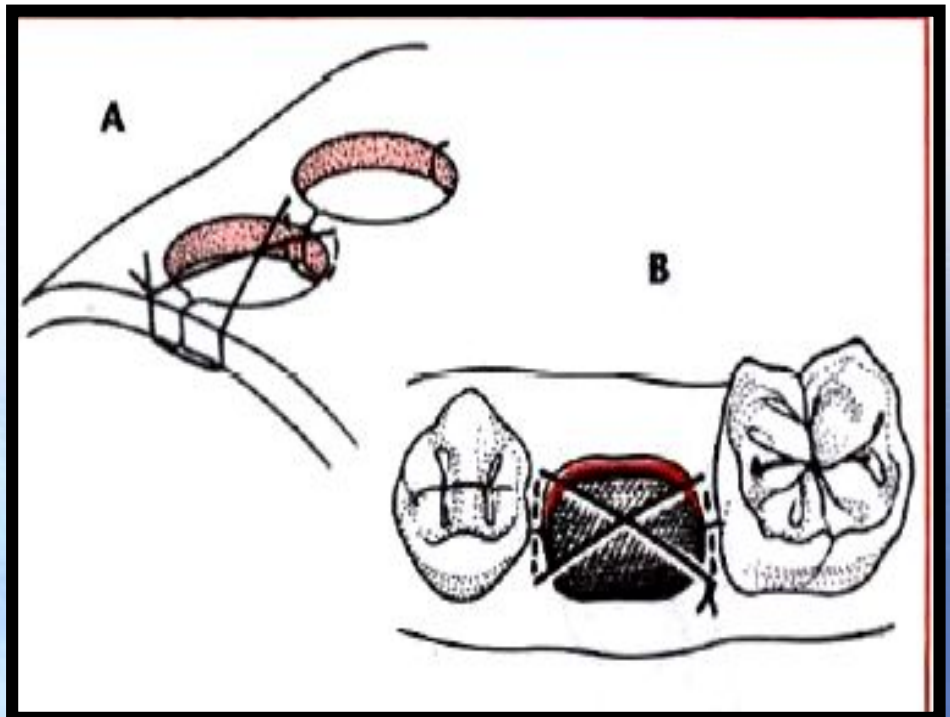
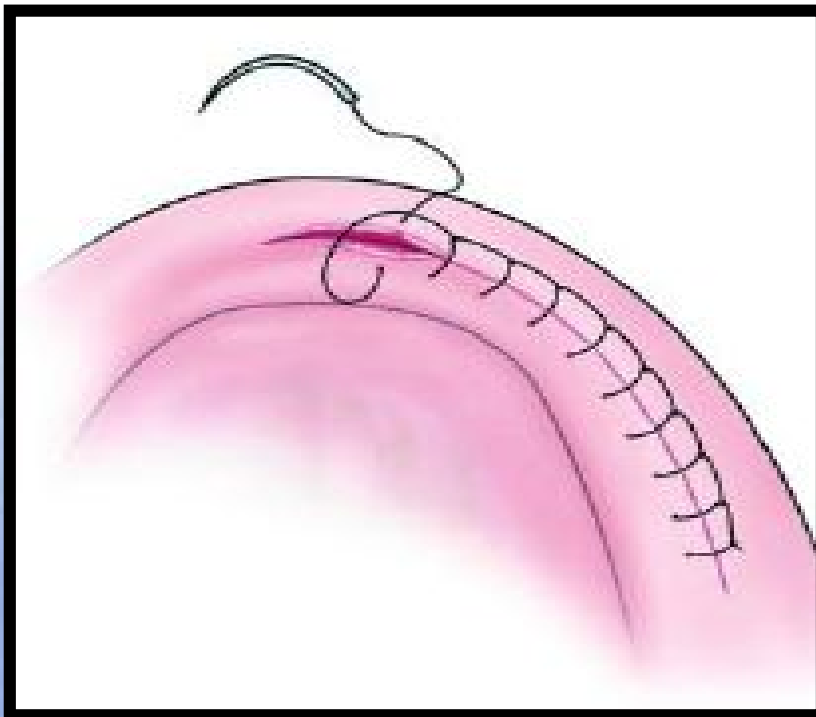




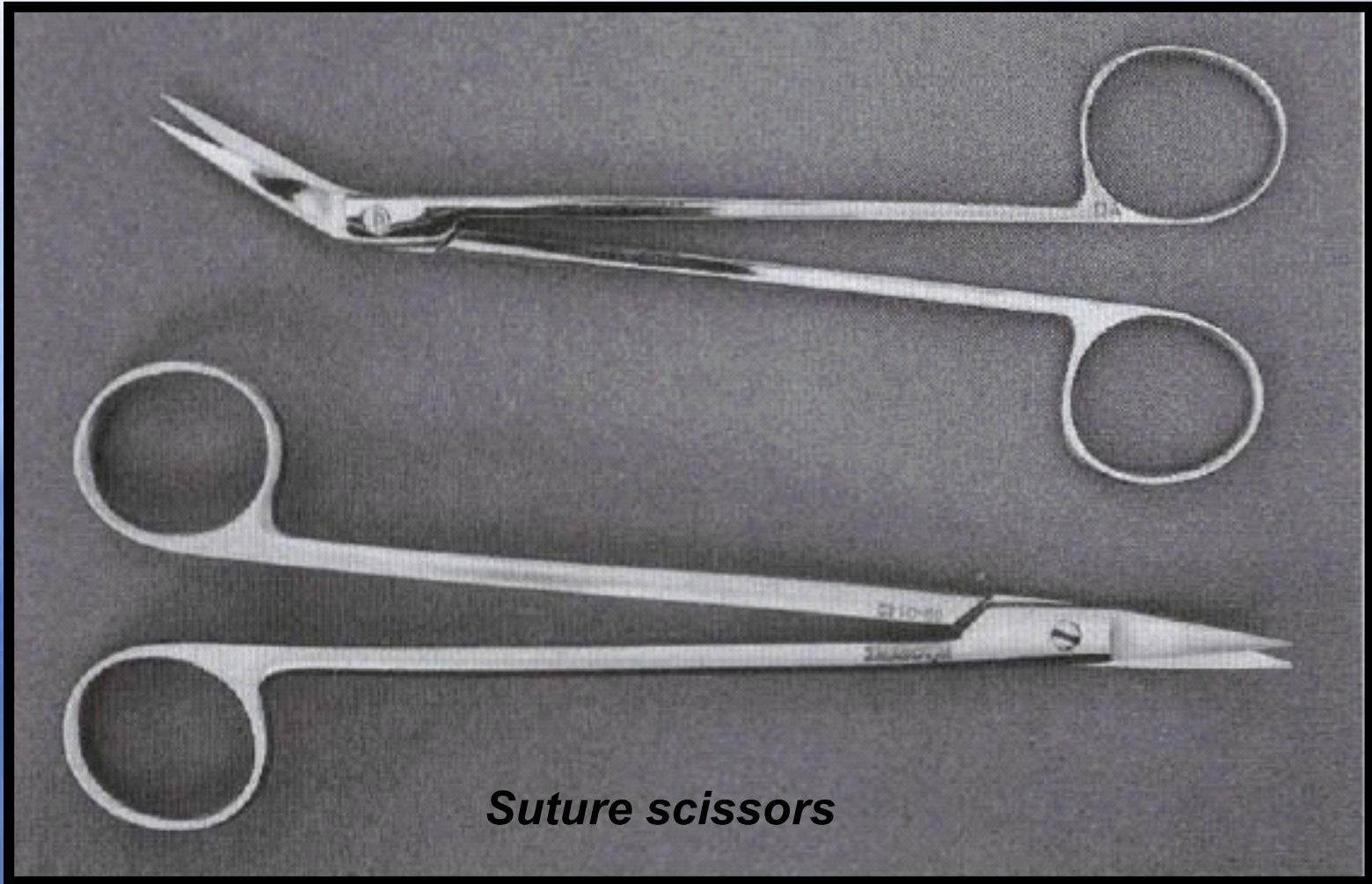




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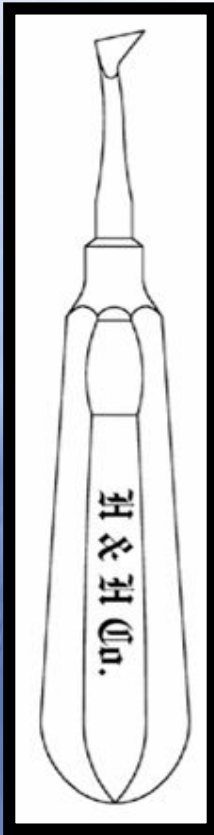


Scissors

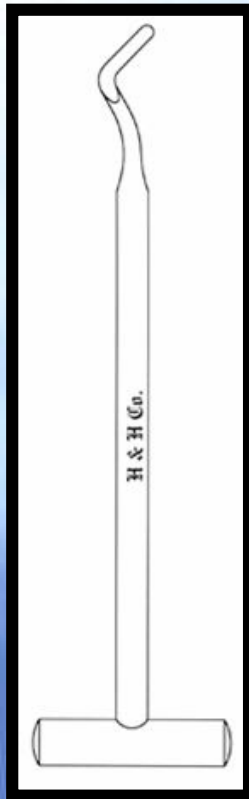


Suture scissors

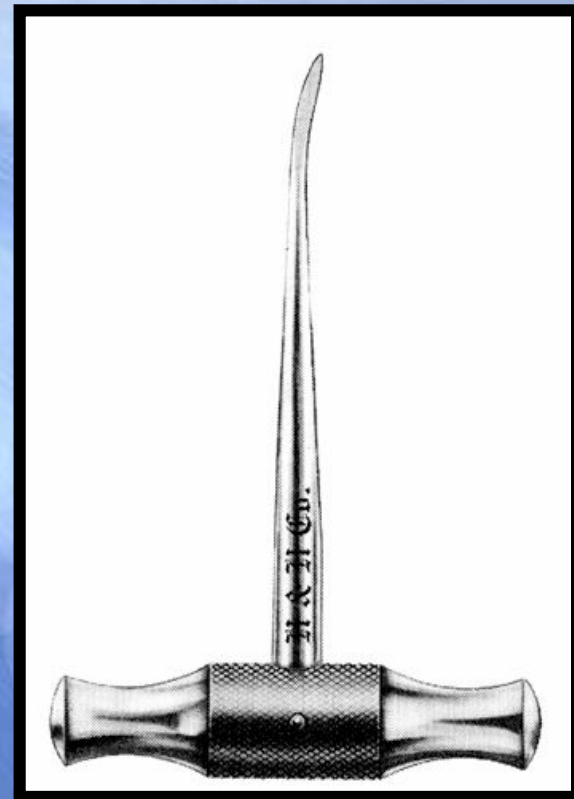
Dental Elevators-Handle



Bulb

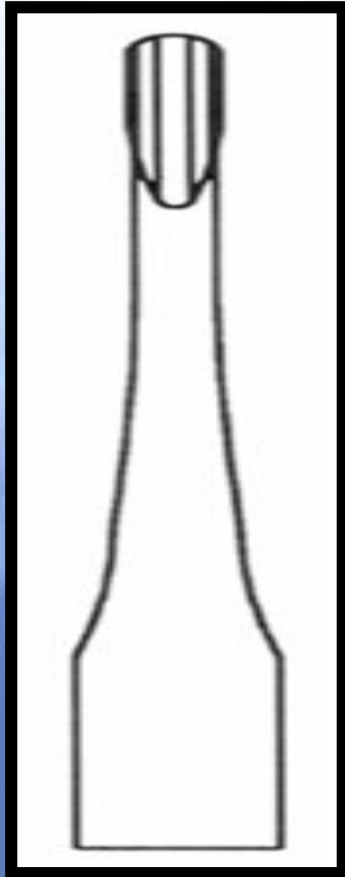


T-Handle

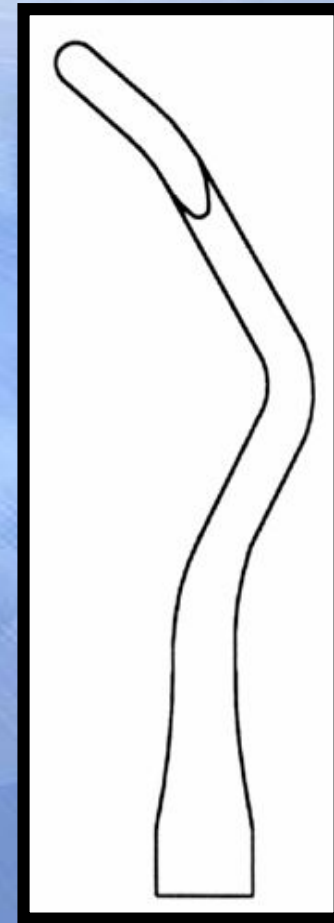


Cross-bar

Dental Elevators-Shank



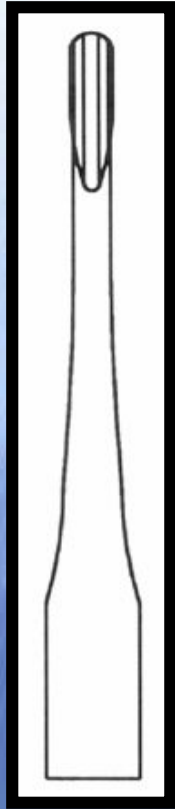
Straight



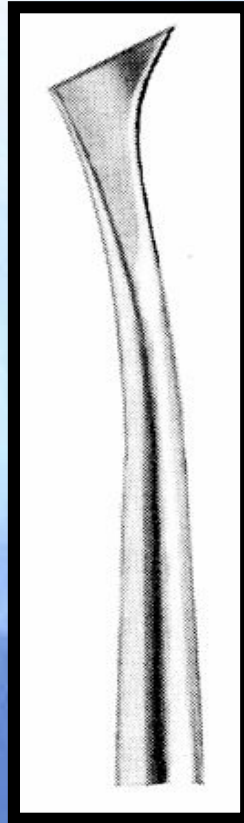
Angled

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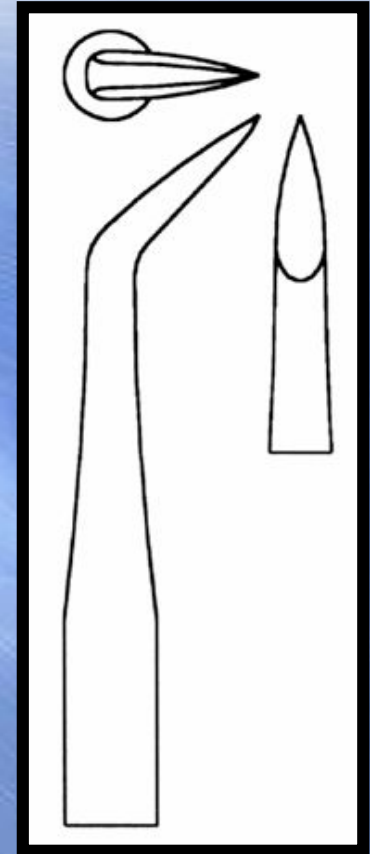
Dental Elevators-Blade



Straight/
gouge

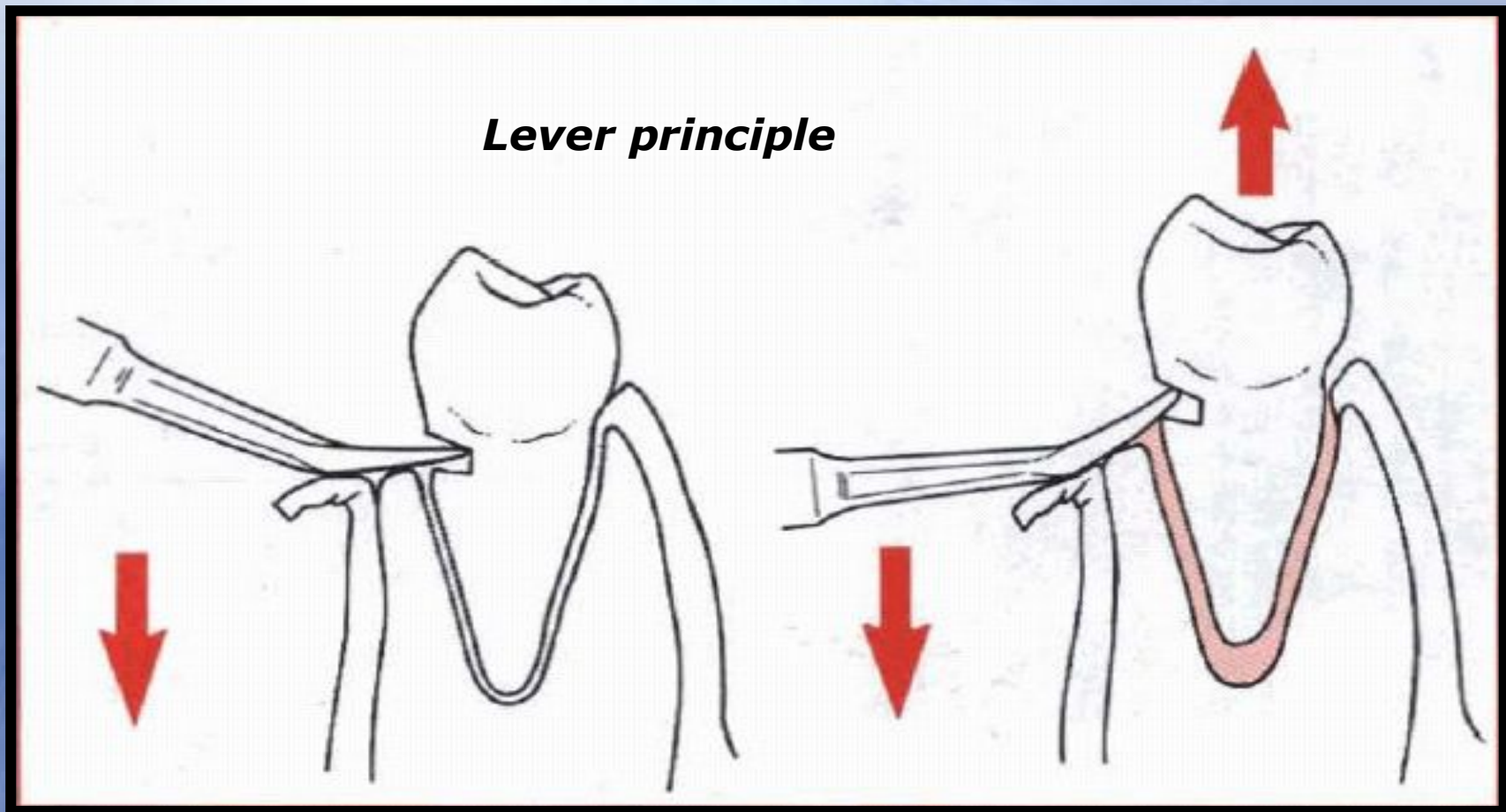


Triangle/
pennant

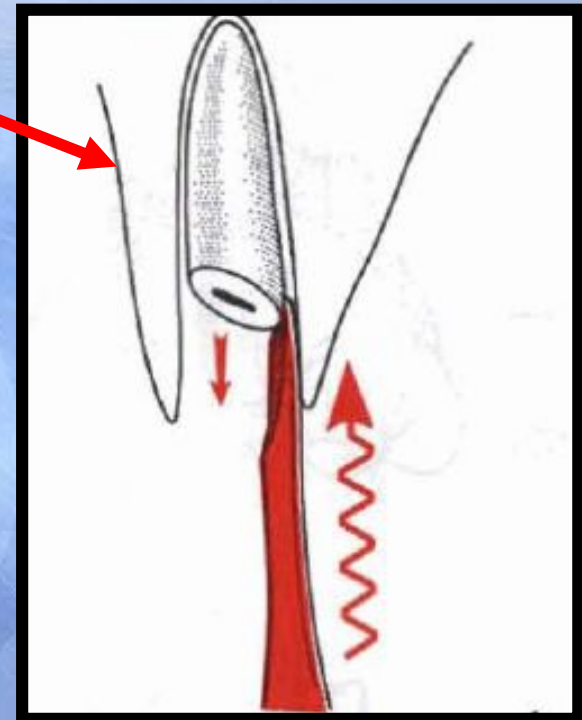
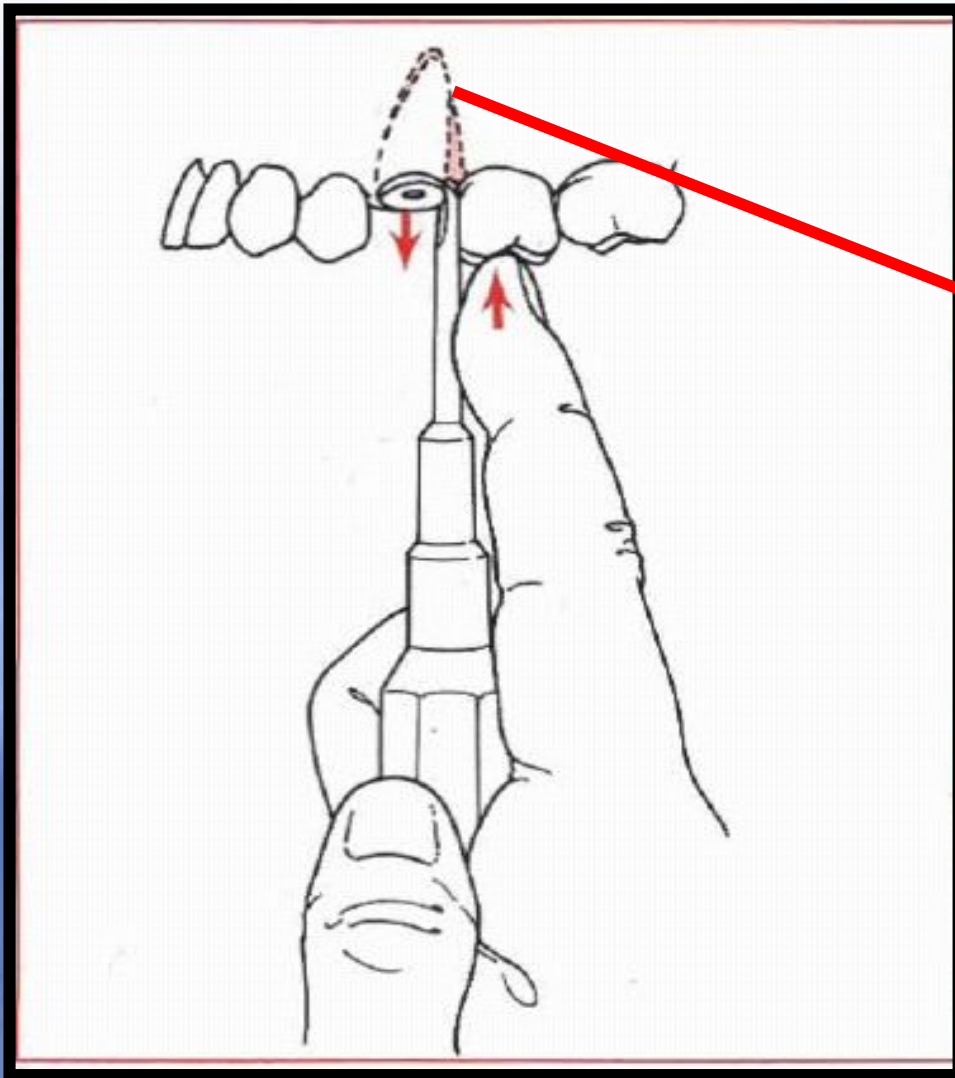


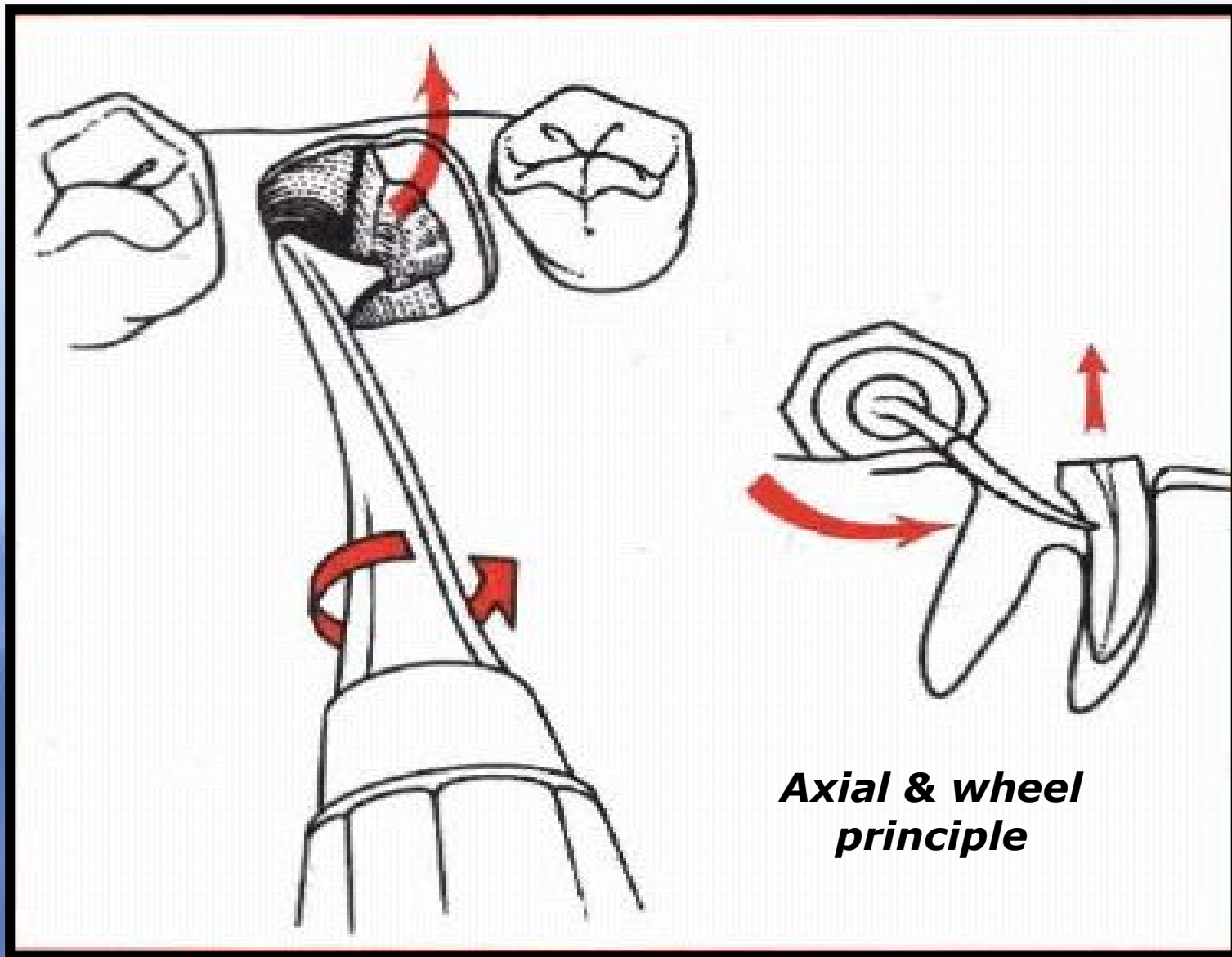
Pick

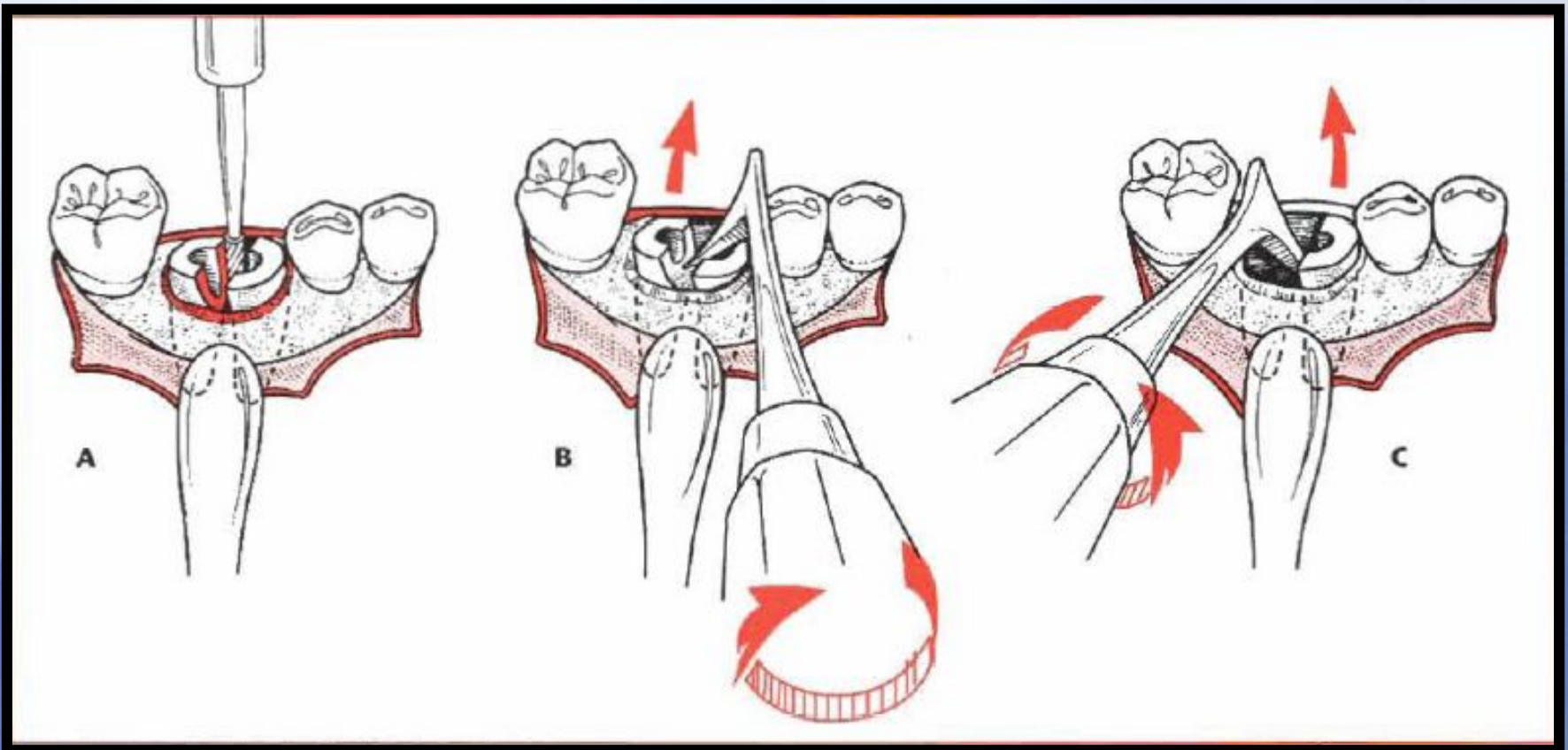
Principle of elevators

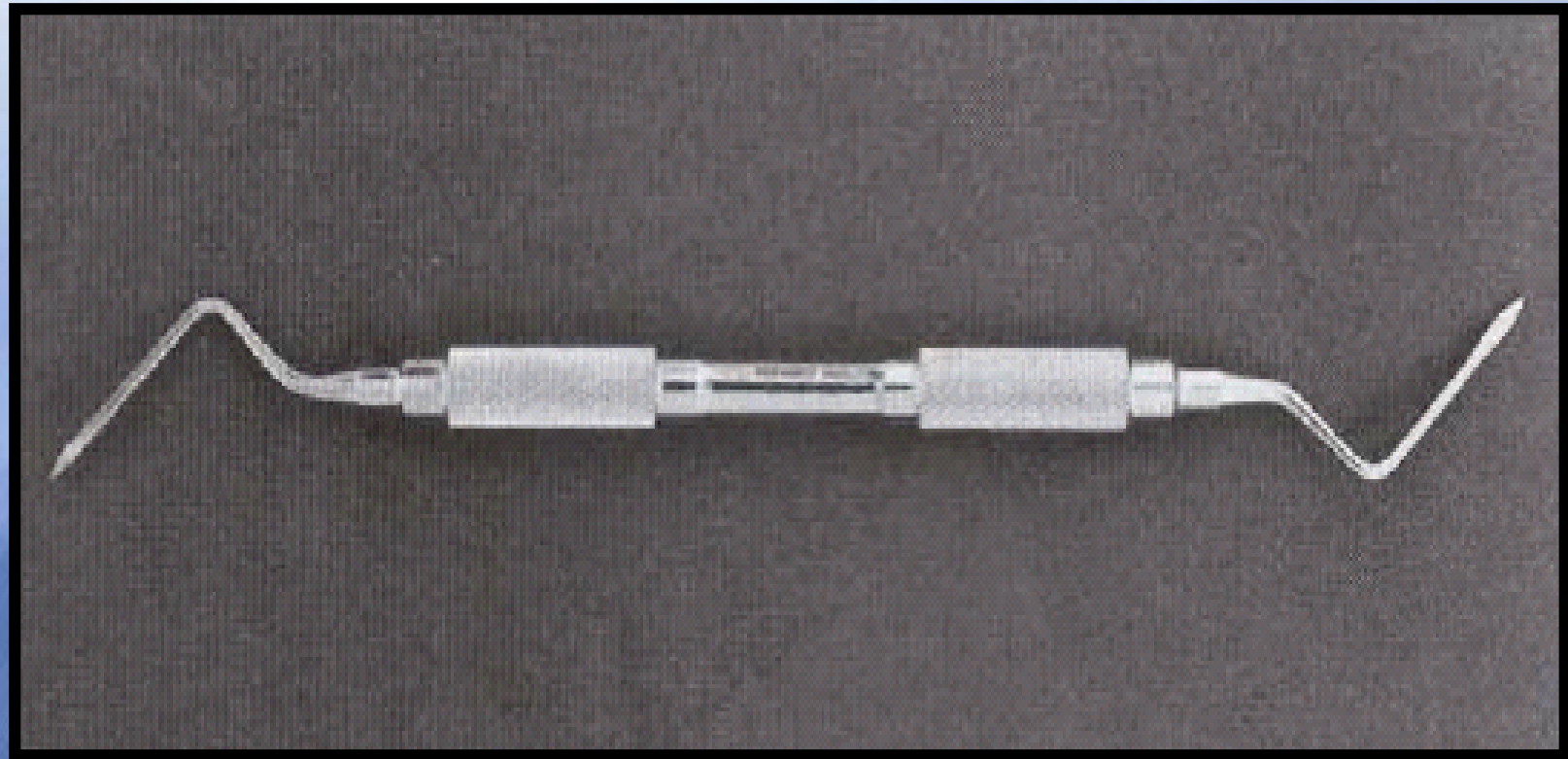


Wedge principle



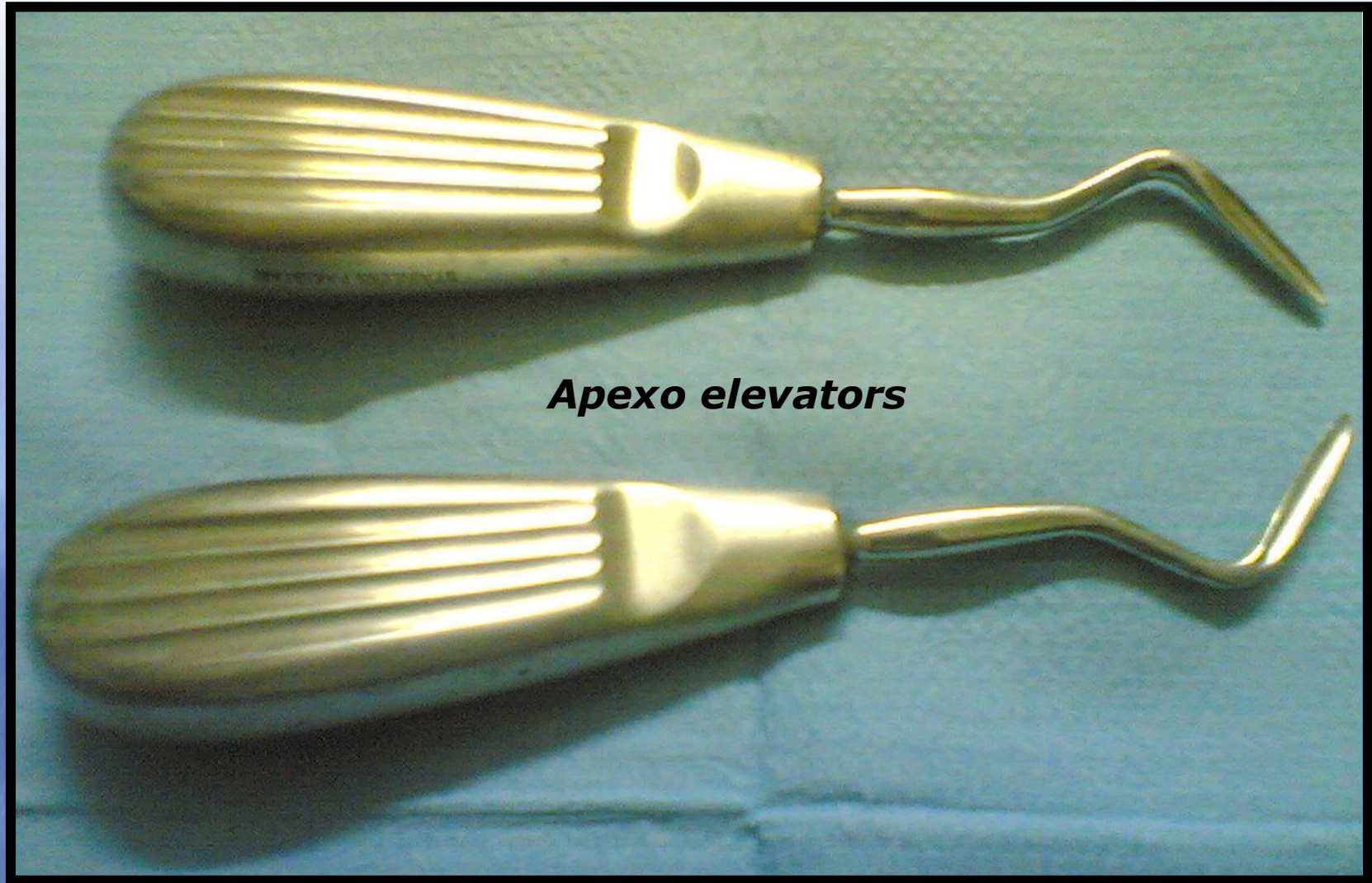




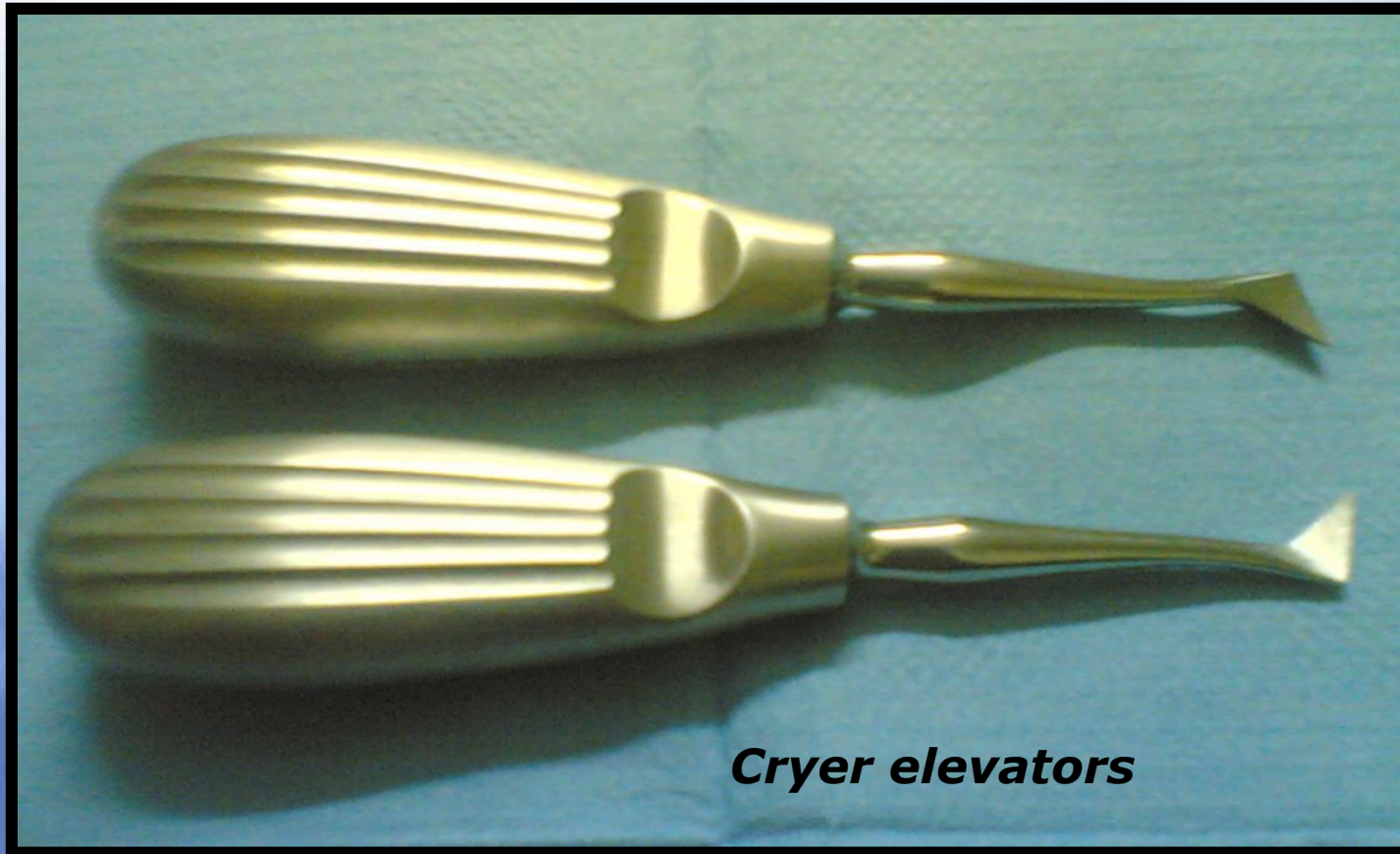


Root tip elevator





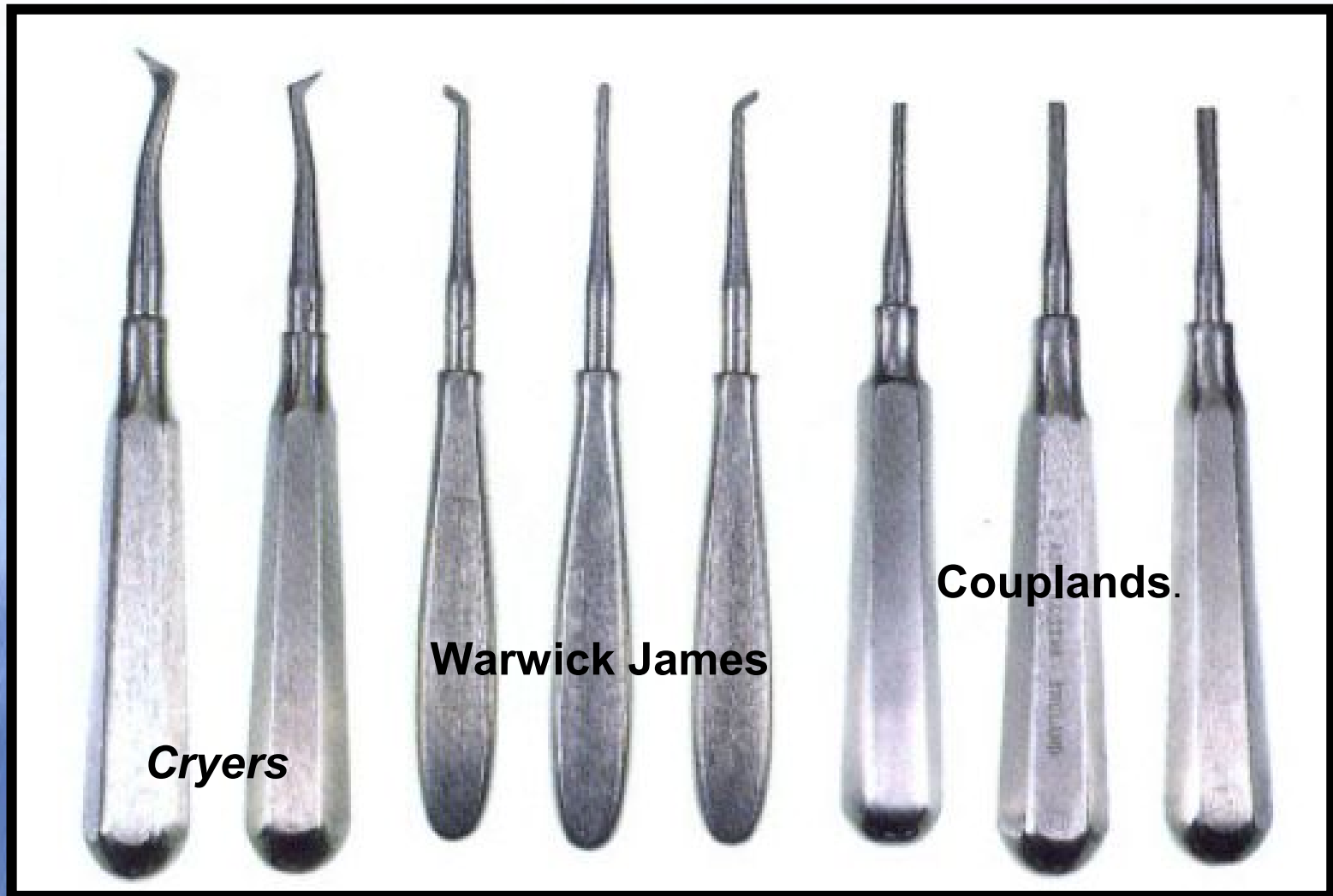
Apexo elevators



Buccal applicator



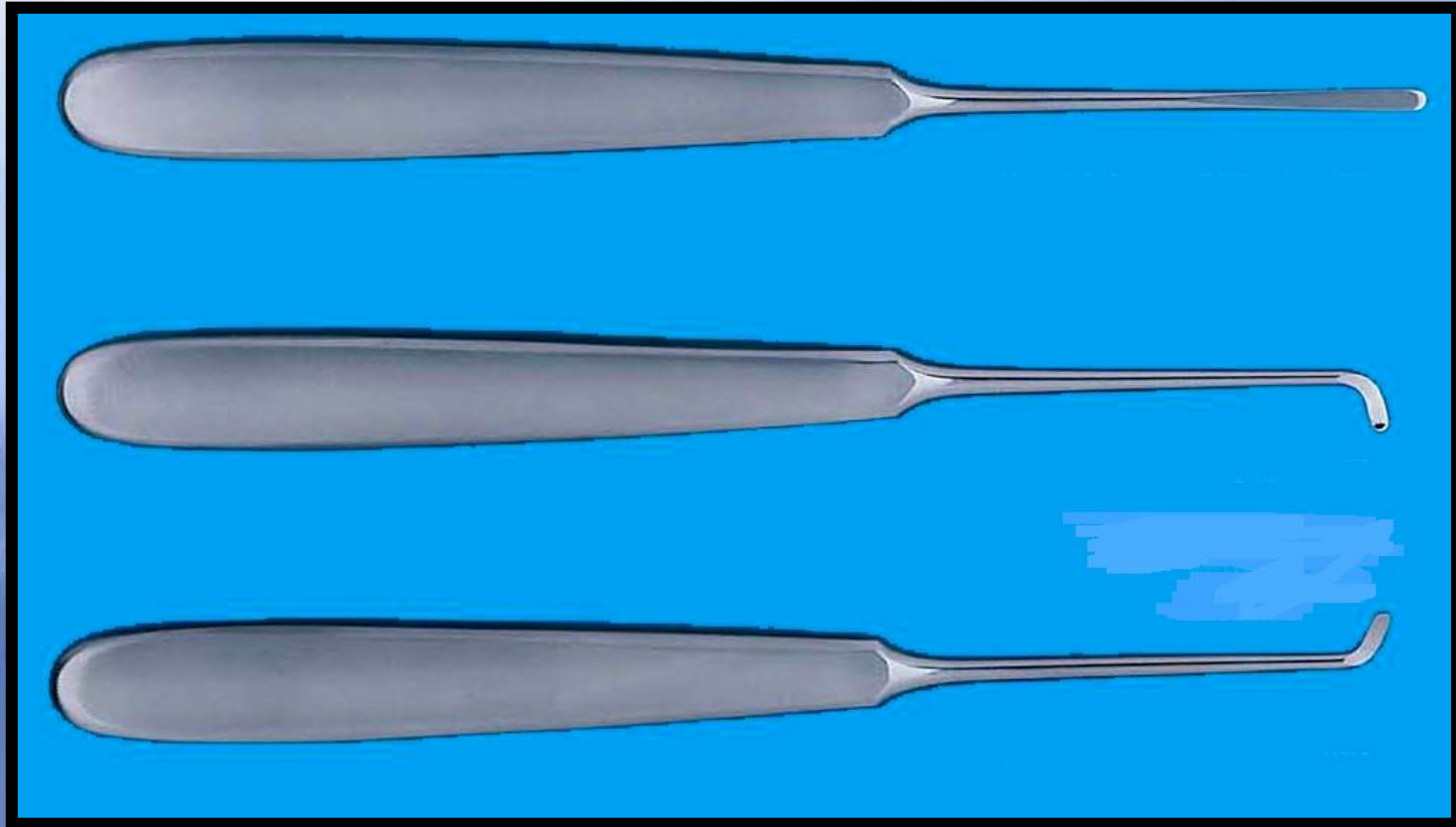
Socket applicator



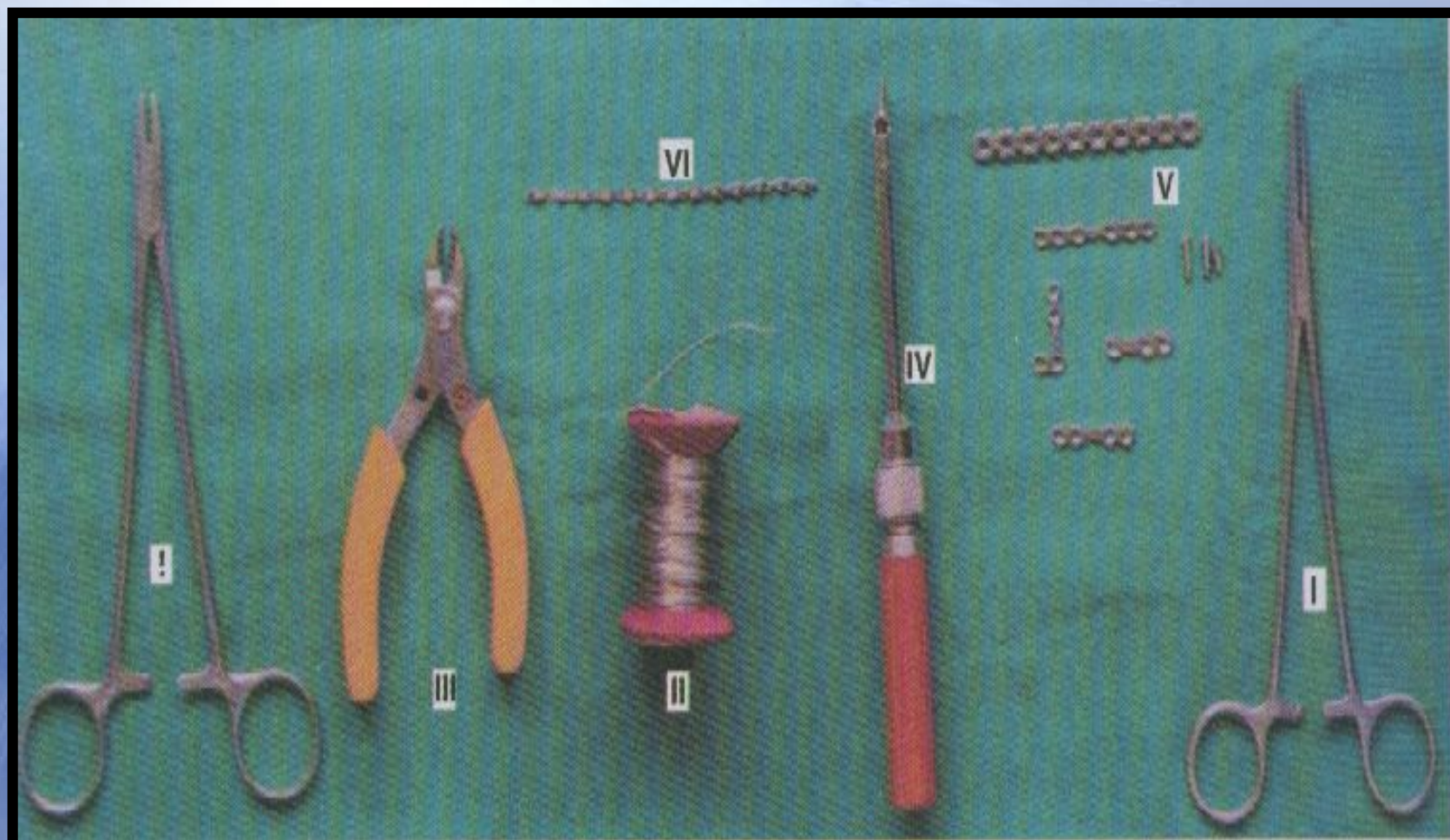
Cryers

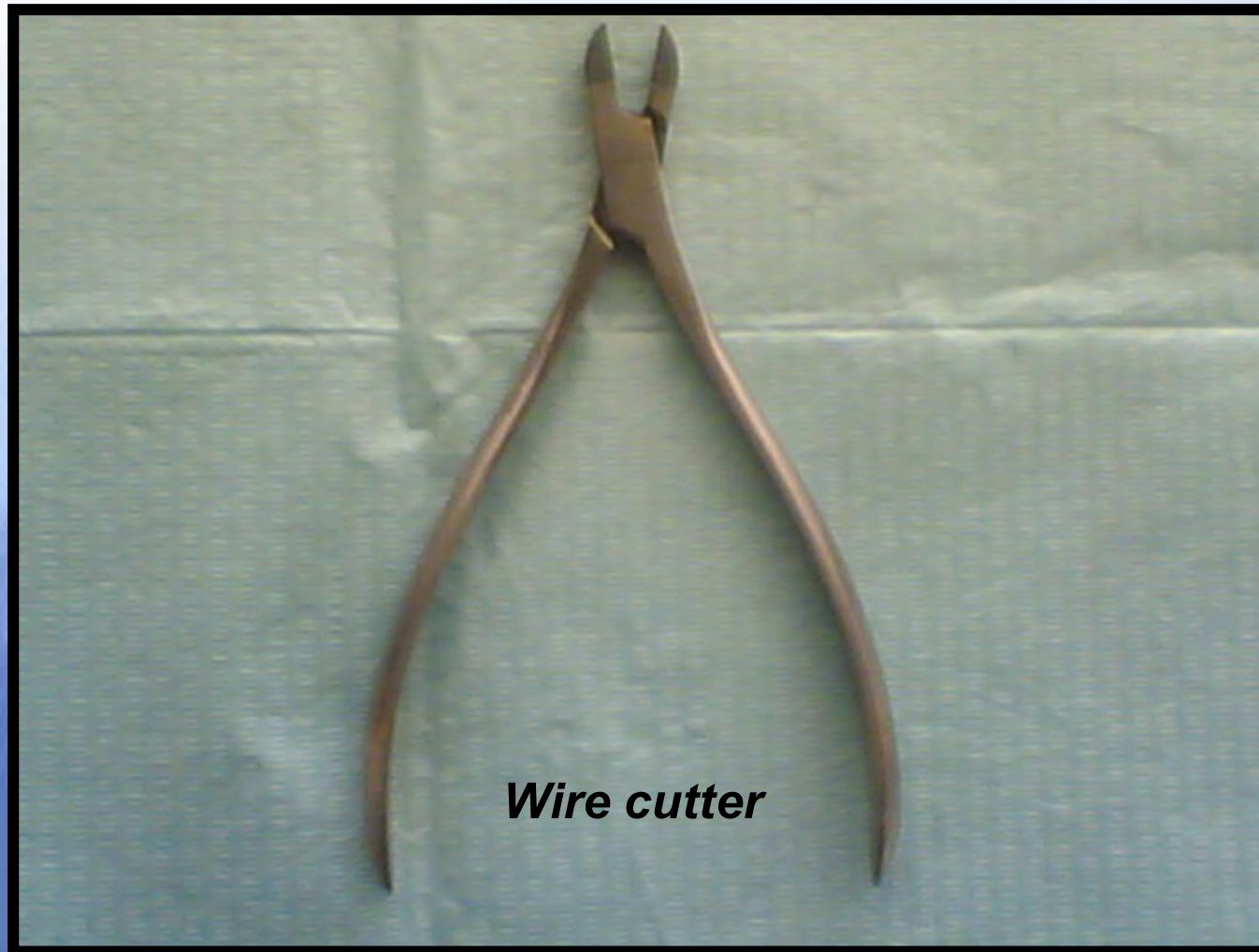
Warwick James

Couplands.

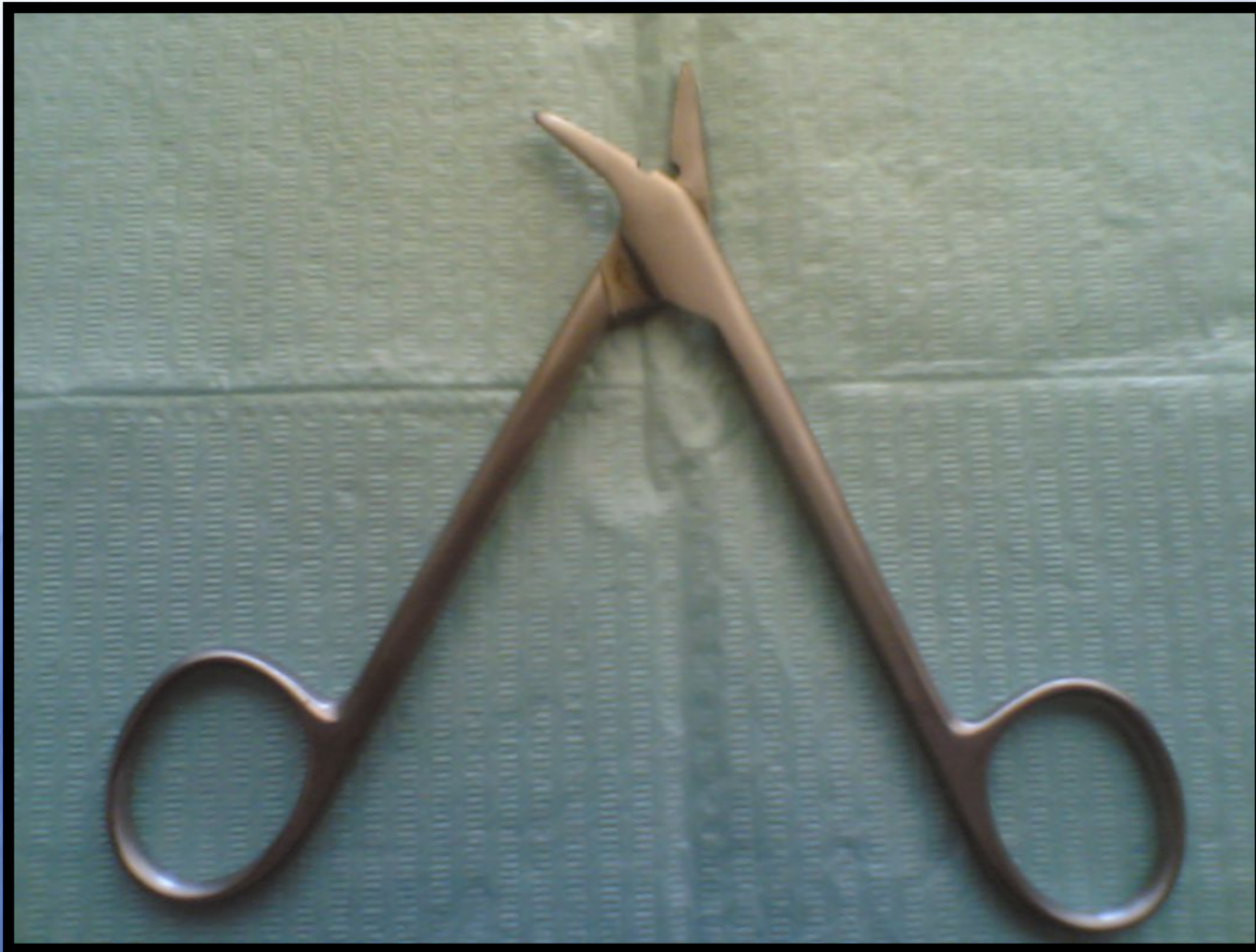


INSTRUMENTS FOR BONE FRACTURE





Wire cutter

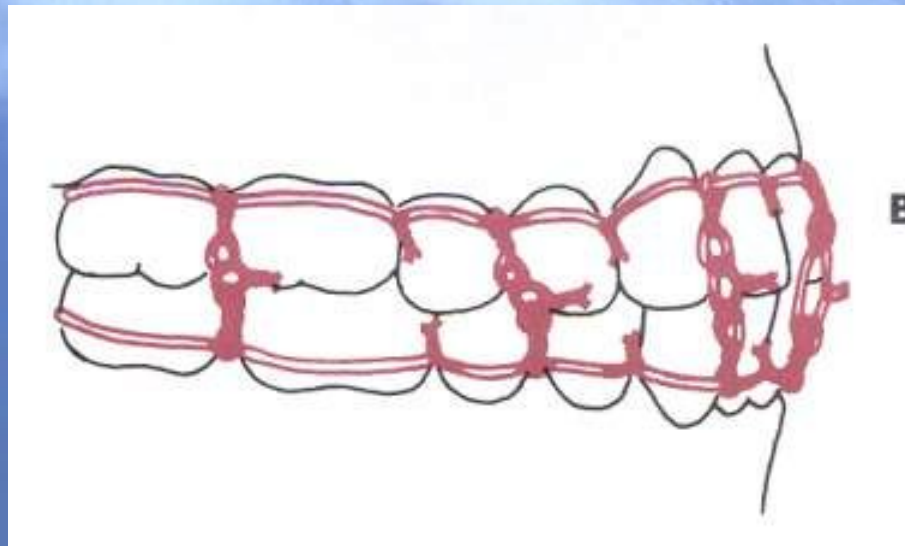
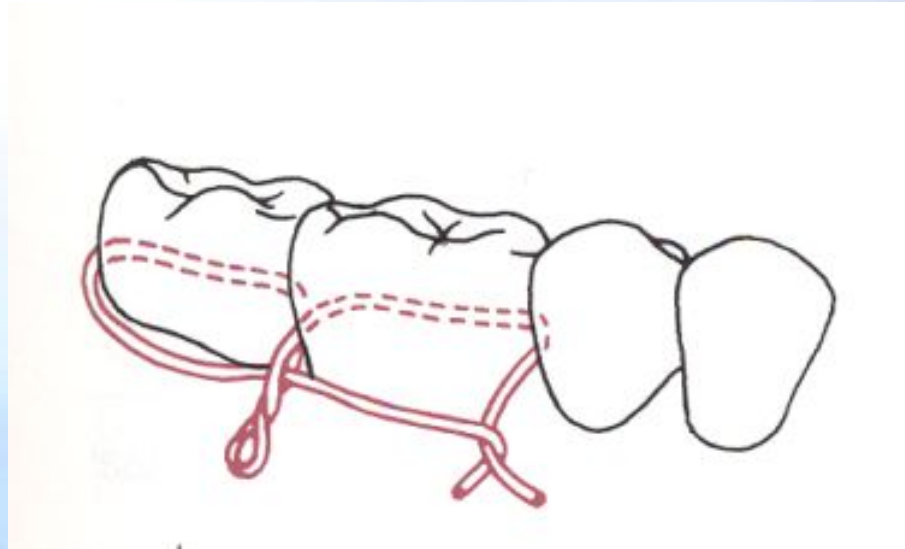


Simple “Bridle” Wire

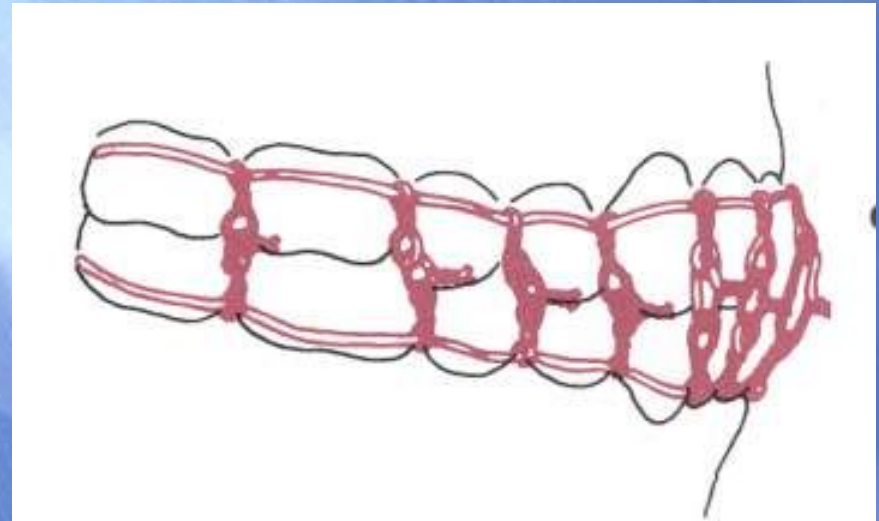
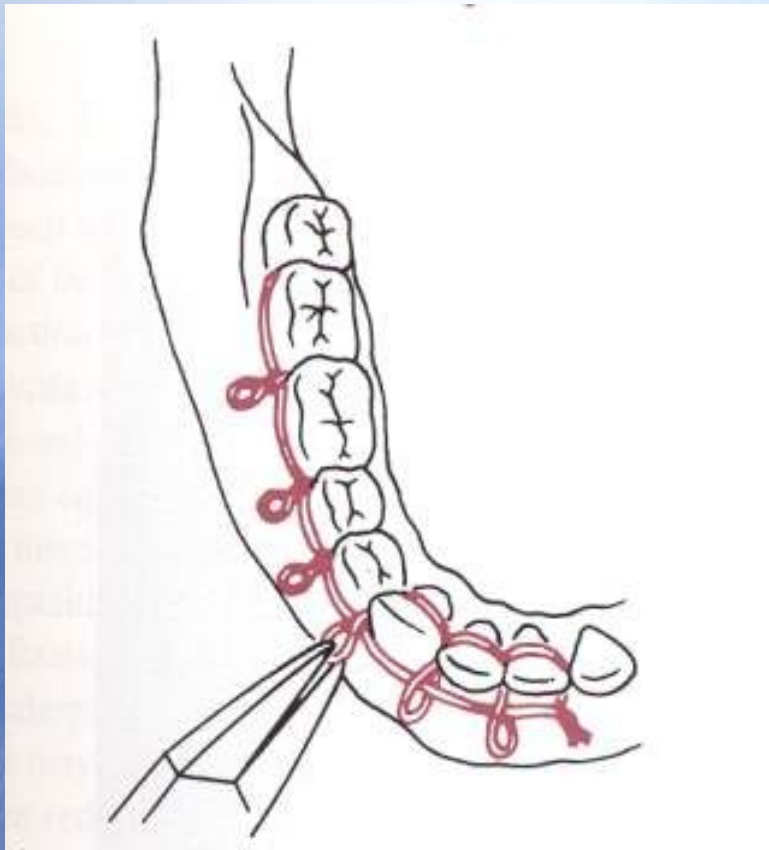
- Temporary reduction and stabilization
- 25 or 26 gauge wire and local anesthesia
- Wrap around two teeth on either side of fracture



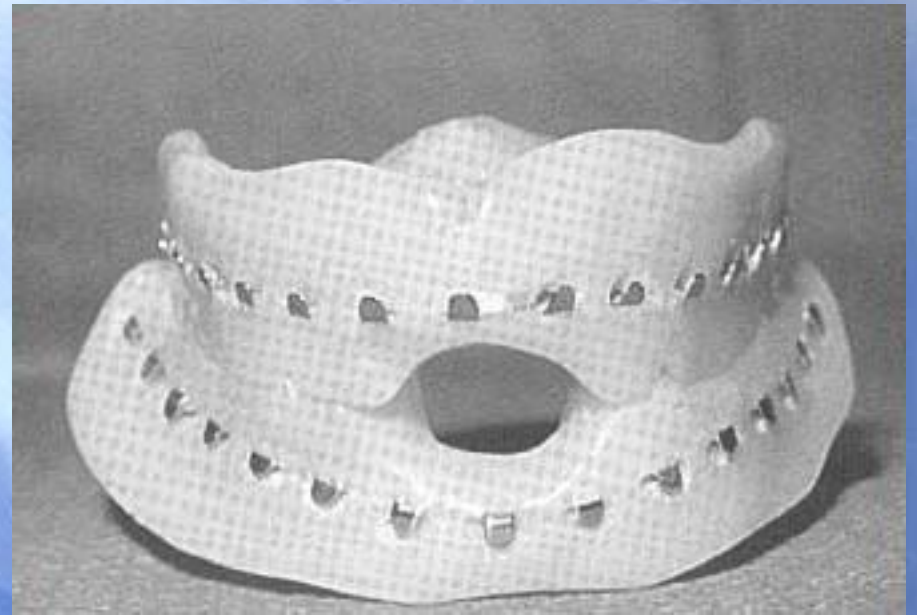
Ivy Loops



Continuous Loop



Splints for Fixation

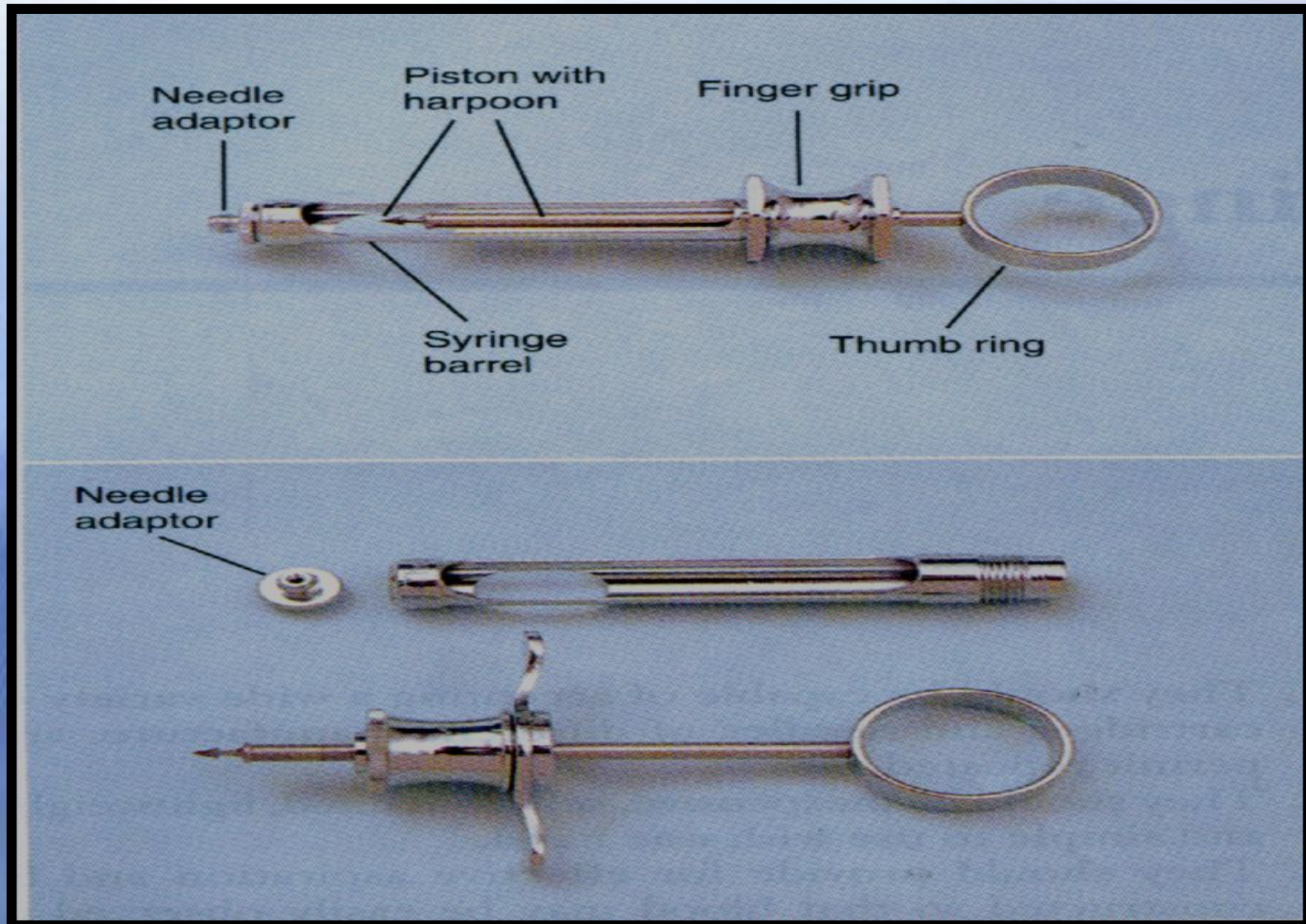


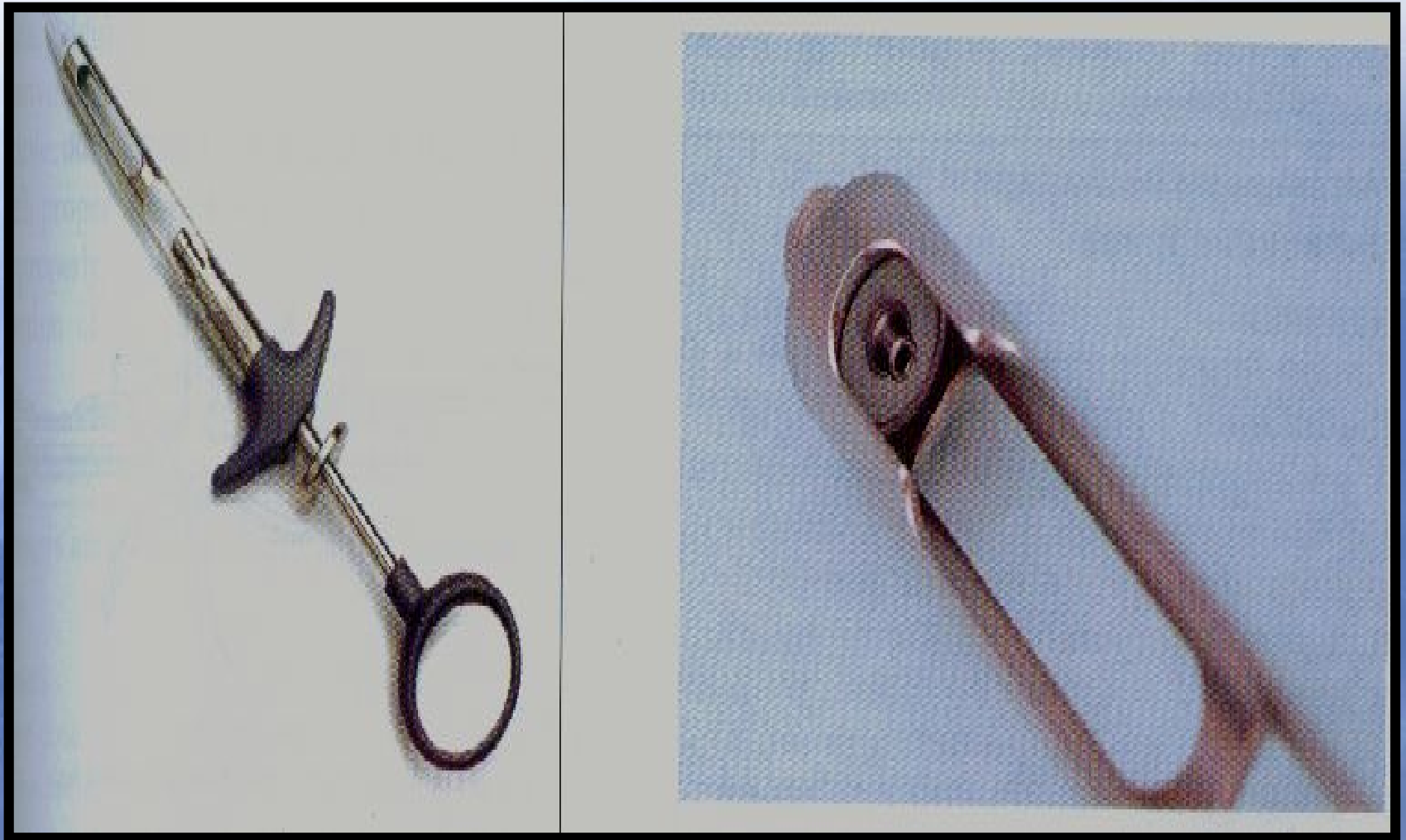
MMF: Case Presentation



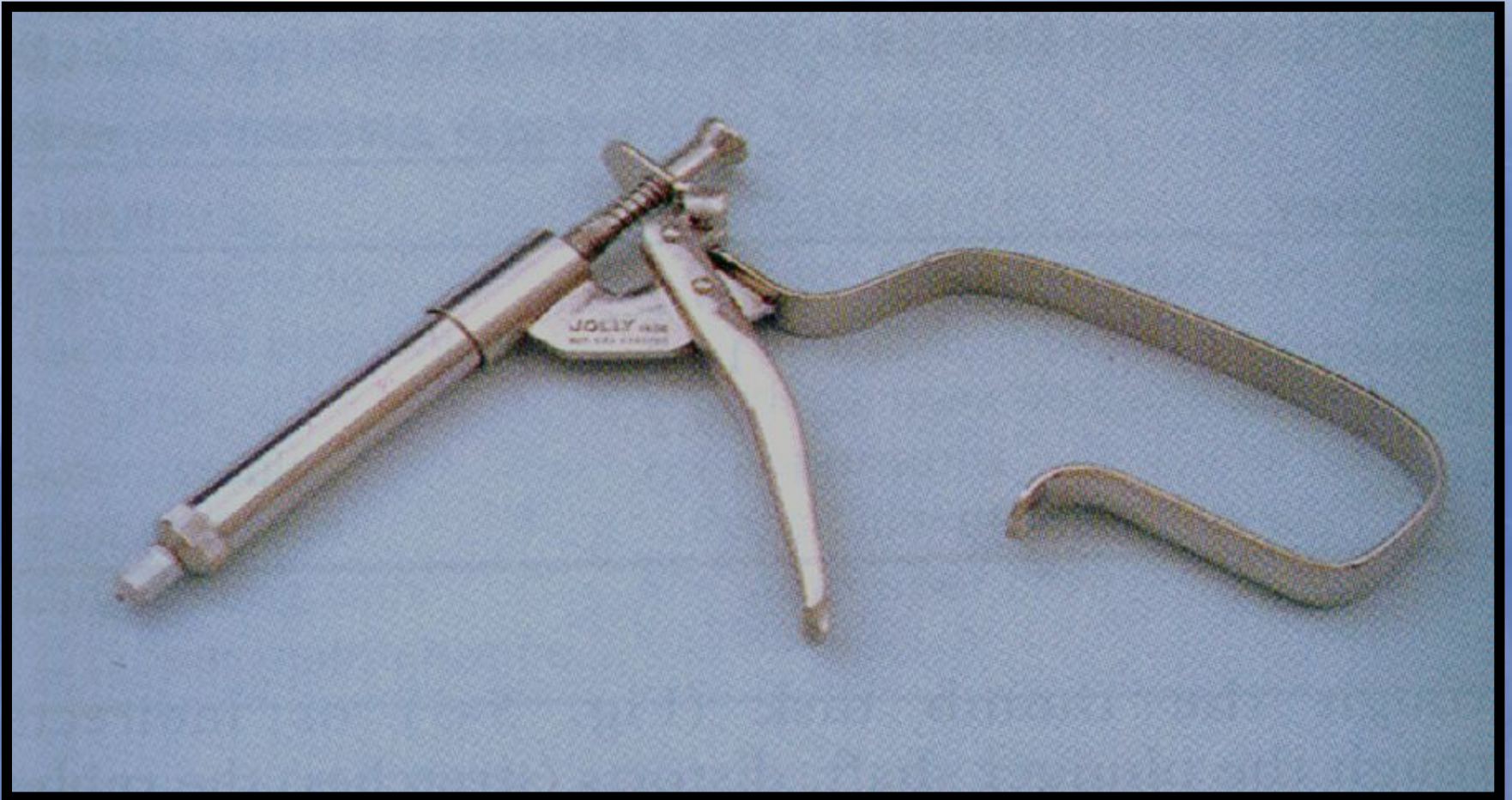


L.A INSTRUMENTS





PRESSURE SYRINGE



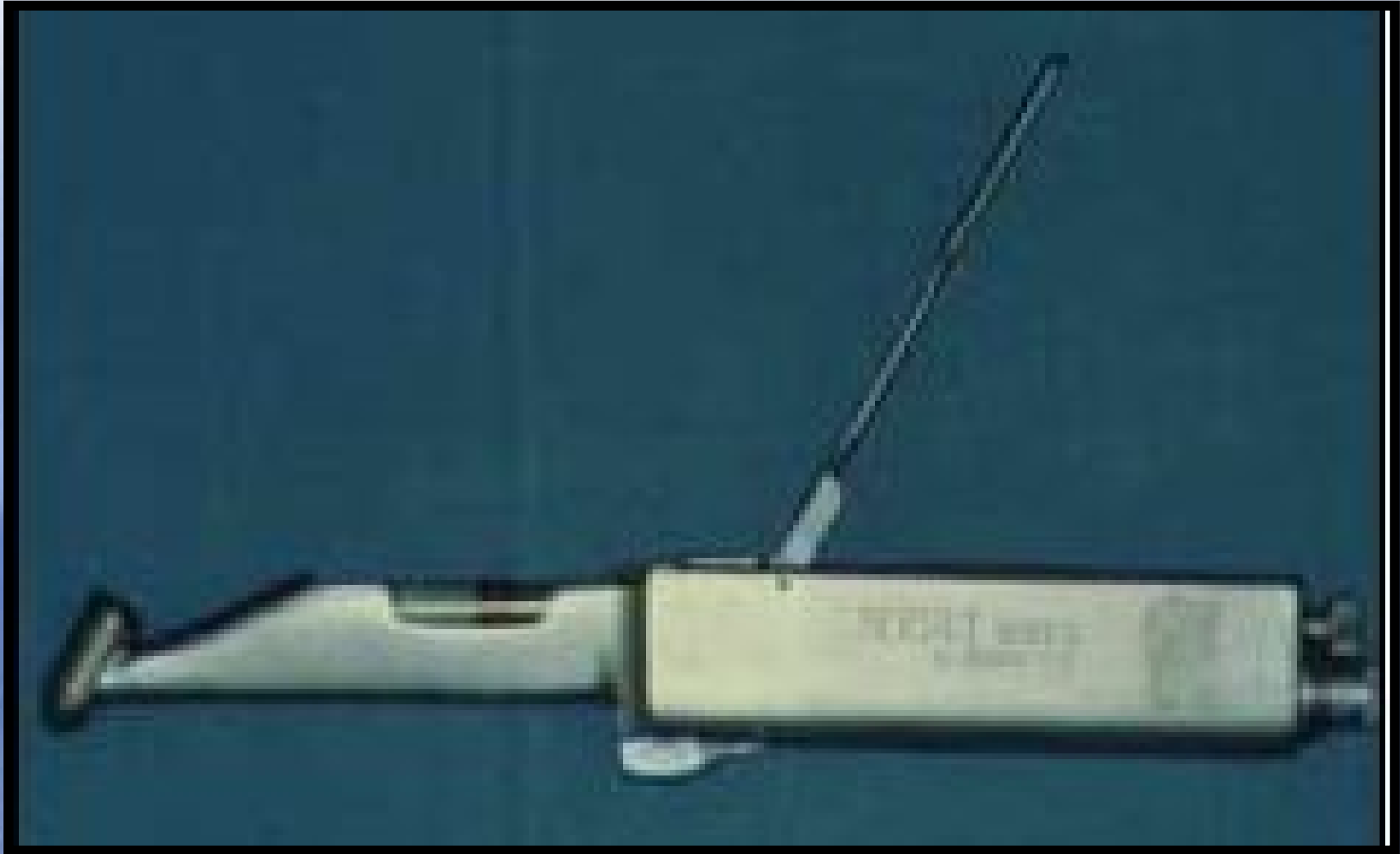




BRACH LOADING METALIC CARTRIDGE (METALIC ASPIRATION TYPE)



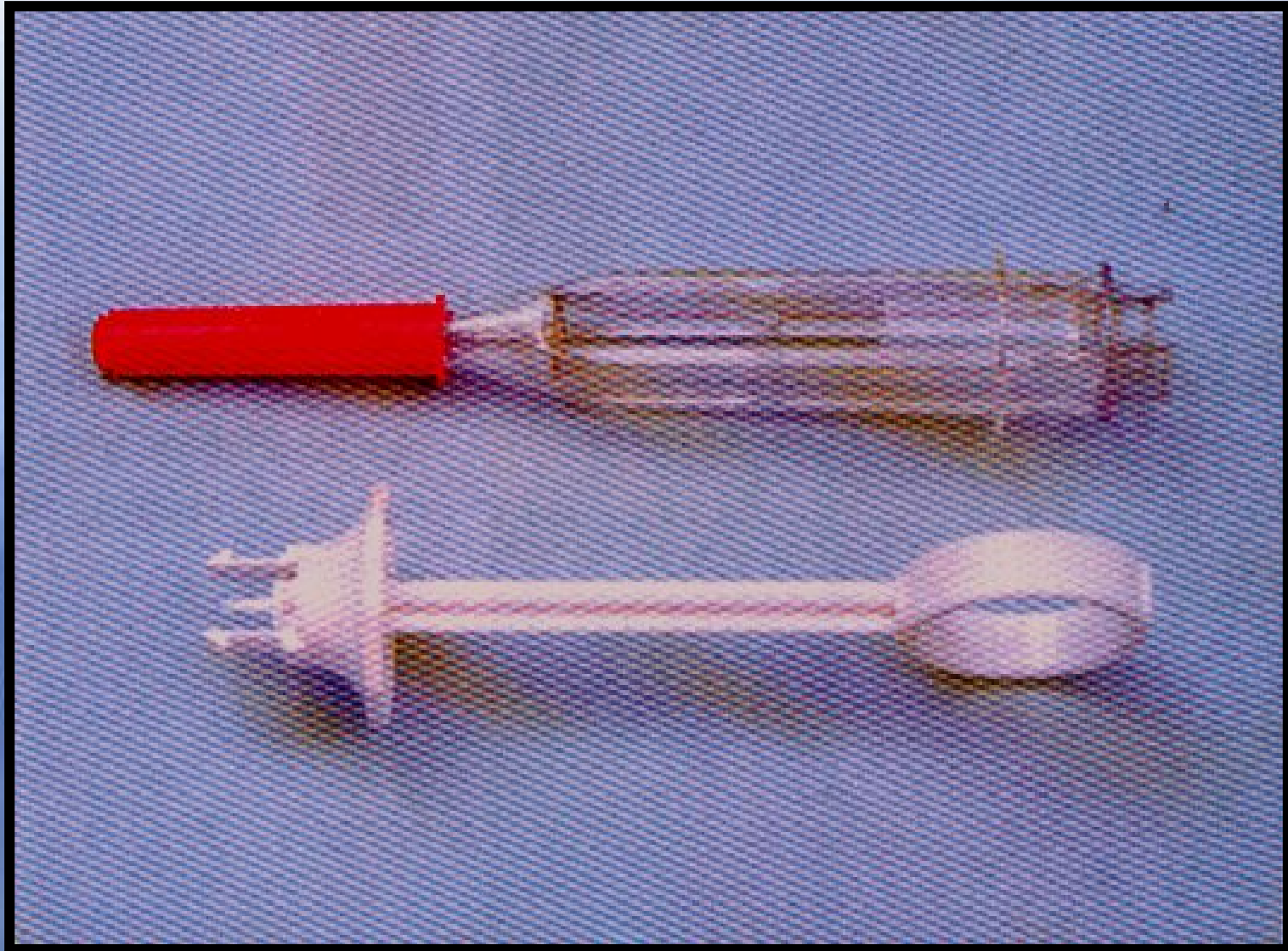
JET INJECTOR



COMPUTER CONTROLLED L.A DELIVARY SYSTEM

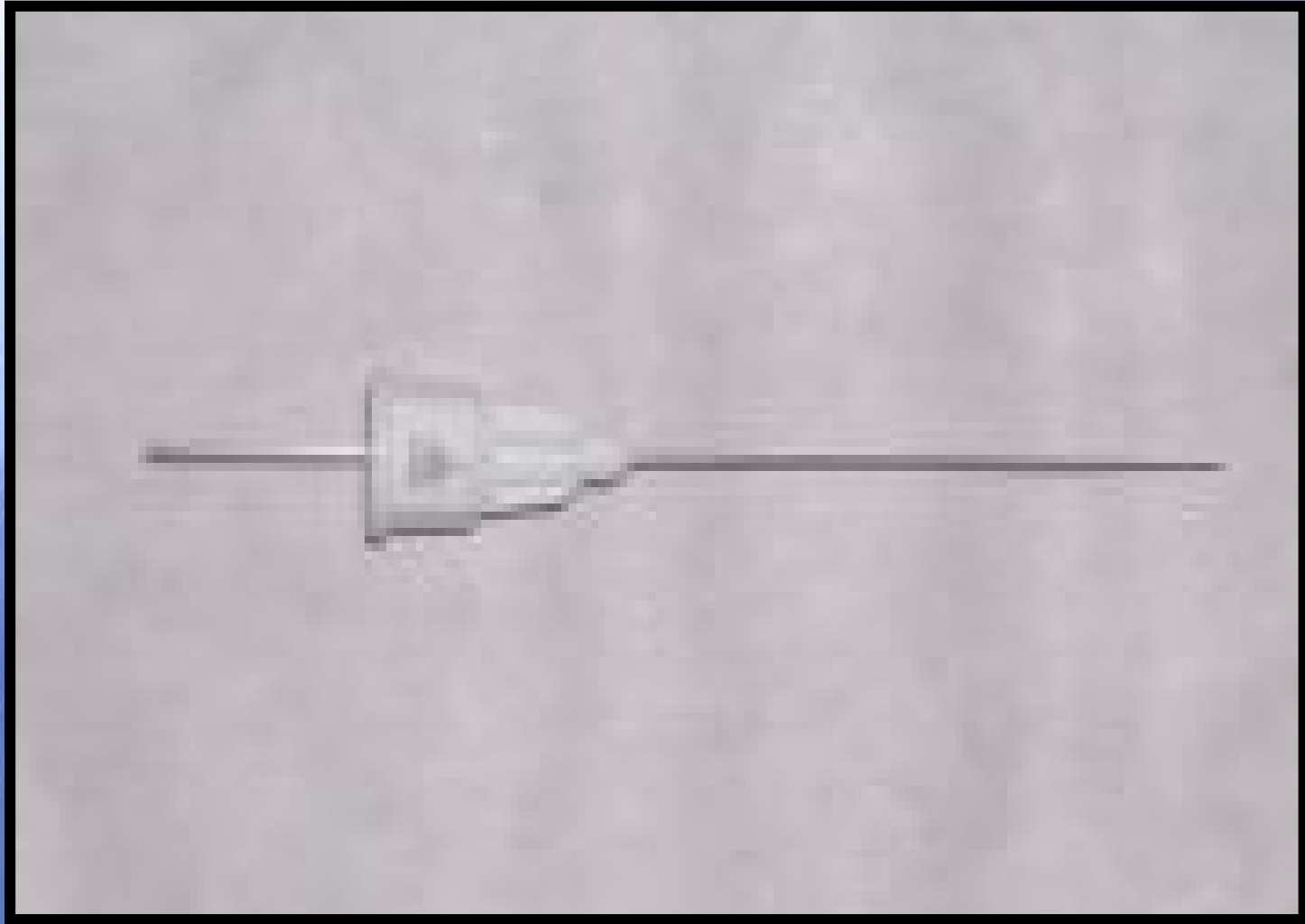


SAFTY SYRING

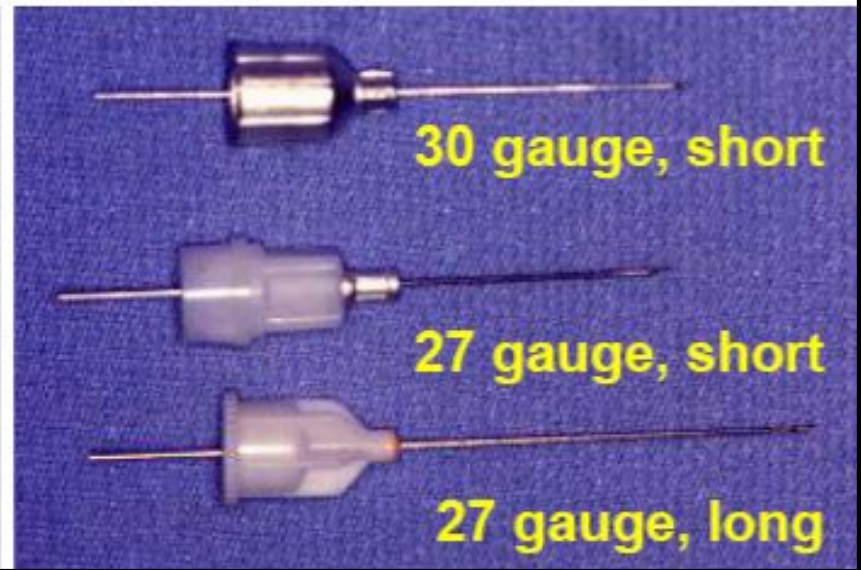




NEEDL



Common dental needles



CARTRIDGE



